



Help and Protect



**National
Drug Headquarters
ANNUAL REPORT
2025**



Contents

Editorial	03
Current Trends	04
Methamphetamine	06
Cannabis Drugs	10
Cocaine	14
Opioids	18
MDMA	20
Anabolics	22
New Psychoactive Substances	24
Drug Precursors and Medicinal Products	26
Lecturing, Methodical and Preventive Activities	28
International Cooperation	30
Asset Recovery	32
Statistical Data on Drug Crime, Czech Republic	35



Photo: Karel Tittl



Dear readers,

the year 2025 has confirmed that illicit drug markets are entering a phase of increased dynamism, diversification and technological advancement, and that security and health impacts are increasingly intertwined. In Europe, a wide range of addictive substances has long been available, and supply responds rapidly to geopolitical and economic upheavals. At the same time, there is a growing risk that users will encounter substances of unknown composition, higher potency, or dangerous combinations in drug mixtures. Early warning, analysis and interdisciplinary cooperation are essential in combating this problem.

Globally, the number of drug users has reached an all-time high. Organized groups continue to capitalize on instability, conflict and the vulnerability of populations. The ongoing record growth of the cocaine market is striking. Production, use and seizures are reaching new highs. Violence linked to cocaine is increasingly spilling over into Europe. At the same time, synthetic drugs are spreading. Seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, are reaching record levels and account for a significant proportion of global seizures of synthetic substances.

In the Czech Republic, methamphetamine remains the defining phenomenon. Alongside the traditionally strong local production and the Czech Republic's role as an exporter, pressure in the form of imported methamphetamine and changes in the pricing and distribution environment have become more pronounced in recent years.

The year 2025 was also a turning point in the regulation of psychoactive substances: on 1 January, a new regime came into force, introducing two categories – classified psychoactive substances (a quarantine regime for newly emerging substances) and psychomodulatory substances (regulated sale to adults under strict conditions). At the same time, legislative changes were introduced liberalizing the handling of cannabis for personal use, alongside a significant increase in products made from low-potency cannabis enriched with semi-synthetic and synthetic cannabinoids. Law enforcement agencies thus find themselves navigating a complex and rapidly evolving security threat, in an environment where, due to hasty and ill-conceived changes, it is not always possible to effectively regulate the illegal supply of psychoactive substances. Furthermore, differing legal frameworks across the EU are accelerating the international drug trade.

In 2025, we therefore continued to focus our efforts on uncovering organized structures, targeting on key actors, logistics and financial flows, and on strengthening analytical capacities to identify new trends at an early stage – in close cooperation with domestic and international partners. Illegal drug markets are increasingly manifesting themselves as a hybrid security threat: they are not limited to the distribution of substances, but undermine community stability, exacerbate social exclusion, place pressure on public services, generate secondary crime and weaken the rule of law.

Our priority is to enforce the law, protect public order and limit the space in which organized drug crime builds power and corrupt influence. In an environment of consistently high drug availability, it is essential to take consistent and targeted action against those who control, finance and professionalize drug-related crime, as they pose the greatest security risk to the state.

*Brigadier General PhDr. Jakub Frydrych
Director of the N. D. H.*

Current Trends

Marihuana remains the most widespread drug in the country. Moreover, the market has been flooded with synthetic and semi-synthetic cannabinoids. They have triggered a wave of intoxication cases. Other synthetic substances are also on the rise, particularly cathinones. High-risk synthetic opioids have appeared. Methamphetamine continues to have the greatest health, social and crime-related impacts. However, its production and distribution are changing. Its price is approaching that of cocaine. Cocaine is ceasing to be a 'drug for the rich' and is becoming increasingly accessible. Distribution is shifting from the streets to the online environment.

Due to overproduction of cocaine in South America, large quantities of the drug are flowing into Europe, which is stabilizing or reducing its price. In the Czech Republic, cocaine is thus ceasing to be the preserve of wealthier users and is becoming a common "party drug."

Cocaine remains the most widespread stimulant, but its production is transforming. Importation of industrially produced methamphetamine from Western Europe appears alongside traditional small-scale laboratories. This meth is often further processed or mixed with domestically produced methamphetamine to increase profits.

The production of synthetic cathinones, such as methedrone or clephedrone, is increasing significantly. These

substances are a cheaper alternative to classic stimulants. Though, they have higher toxicity and addictive potential. Production takes place on a large scale and is frequently overseen by international groups that provide both the technology and the raw materials. Environmental impact poses a major problem as well. Production generates huge quantities of toxic waste, which is often illegally dumped in the countryside.

Since 2026, the cultivation of cannabis for personal use has been partially legalized in the Czech Republic. However, the illegal market is not disappearing. It is merely transforming. Instead of large-scale grow houses, smaller, technologically advanced grow rooms are emerging, with lower energy consumption and a reduced risk of detection.

At the same time, the popularity of semi-synthetic and synthetic cannabinoids is growing. They are often sold in attractive forms, such as sweets or vape cartridges. They aim primarily at younger users or tourists. The products are labelled as collectables or decorative items. The composition details listed on the packaging often do not correspond to the substances found inside. 'Synthetic cannabis' also contains dangerous substances that are now banned, such as MDMB-PINACA.

Cannabidiol (CBD) is often used as the starting material for the production of articles containing semi-synthetic cannabinoids. Although this substance does not have psychoactive effects in itself, it can be converted through simple chemical processes into substances with significantly stronger and often unpredictable effects.

New and extremely potent synthetic opioids, such as nitazens, are emerging abroad with the decline in the availability of heroin. These substances are many times more potent than heroin and pose a high risk of overdose. Nitazens have also appeared in the Czech Republic, with users ordering them online from abroad.





Illustration photo, source: Freepik

„Drug manufacturers are increasingly using so-called ‘designer precursors’. Such substances are not directly banned but can be easily used to produce drugs. These chemicals vary rapidly, which complicates their control.“

Their presence in counterfeit medicines, such as anxiolytics and pain killers, is particularly dangerous. Users often have no idea what they are actually consuming. They face fatal consequences even from very small doses, particularly when purchasing medicines online.

Drug manufacturers are increasingly using so-called ‘designer precursors’. Such substances are not directly banned but can be easily used to produce drugs. These chemicals vary rapidly, which complicates their control.

In addition, smuggling methods are becoming more sophisticated. Drugs are often hidden in everyday materials

such as textiles or plastics, or disguised in various objects.

Street-level sales are receding into the background. Distribution increasingly takes place via encrypted apps. Drugs are delivered by couriers, hidden at pre-arranged locations, or disguised as ordinary postal items. Payments in cryptocurrencies increase anonymity. The drug market is thus shifting to the online environment and becoming less visible, yet more accessible.

The use of anabolic steroids is also spreading among the general population, particularly among young people. A new trend is the linking of this market with the distribution of traditional drugs, for example, in the context of fitness centers.

A large proportion of anabolic steroids are illegal and often counterfeit. New substances also emerge, such as SARMs or peptides, which are mistakenly regarded as safer, even though they can have serious health consequences.

Substances with unclear compositions are becoming increasingly common. One example is so-called ‘pink cocaine’. It is actually a mixture of various drugs, such as ketamine and MDMA, sometimes with admixture of opioids. The combination of these substances significantly increases the risk of health complications. In the case of ecstasy, the active ingredient content in tablets is increasing, and substances other than MDMA are also appearing in them. This leads to more frequent overdoses and medical emergencies, for example due to overheating and dehydration.

Methamphetamine

Methamphetamine, traditionally known as pervitin in the Czech Republic, remains the most commonly abused illicit drug in the country after cannabis. It has long posed a significant challenge in terms of public health, crime and social impacts.

The Czech methamphetamine market is characterized, both in a European and global context, by a historically rooted model of community-based production, a high degree of self-sufficiency and an above-average proportion of high-risk users. At the same time, however, it is undergoing a gradual transformation as a result of drug production imported from abroad, the diversification of distribution channels and the growing influence of transnational organized crime networks.

The traditional form of methamphetamine production in the Czech Republic is associated with the so-called 'Czech method'. It is technologically based on the Nagai method using medicaments containing pseudoephedrine or, alternatively, pure ephedrine. Production takes place mainly in small illegal laboratories. They appear often in flats, family homes or farm buildings. Tens of grams per production cycle pose a typical output. Although the number of 'kitchen laboratories' uncovered has fallen slightly in recent years, the Czech Republic still ranks first in Europe in terms of their absolute number. This production model is characterized by strong links between producers and consumers within local social

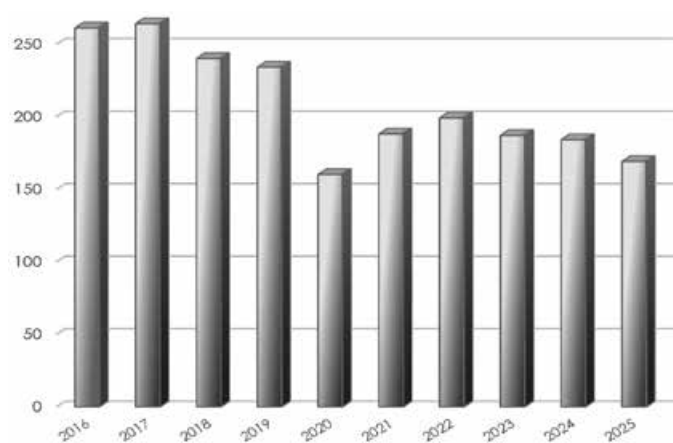
networks. Some users involve themselves directly in production or distribution.

Alongside this community-based level, there is also a larger-scale form of production. A part of them is intended for a wider distribution network or for export. Methamphetamine production using the Czech method is associated with high environmental and safety risks. The synthesis process generates toxic fumes and a significant amount of hazardous waste. It is often illegally disposed of in the vicinity of the laboratories. This poses a significant threat to the environment, particularly in terms of soil and groundwater contamination, and is also associated with the risk of fires and explosions.

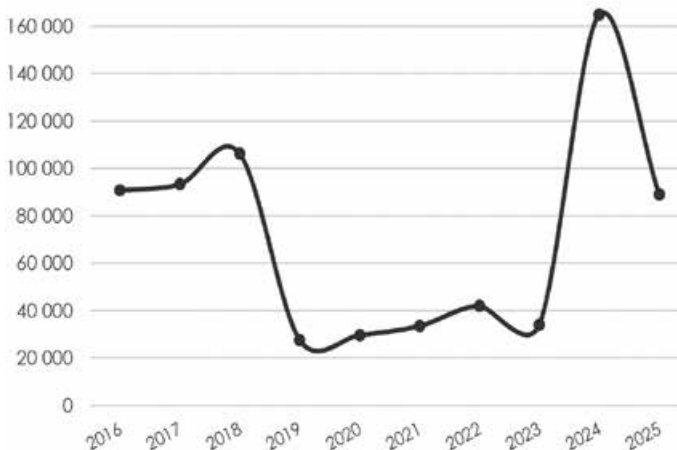
In parallel with domestic production, the importance of imports of so-called non-domestic methamphetamine has been growing in recent years. It is often referred to as 'Mexican', This type of drug is produced on a large scale using total synthesis from the precursors BMK or P2P, in quantities ranging from tens to hundreds of kilograms. Both the European Union Drug Agency (EUDA) and the UNODC have long been highlighting the shift in the production of synthetic stimu-

YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
METHAMPHETAMINE (g)	90 718	93 256	106 155	27 576	29 602	33 403	41 916	34 033	164 892	89 040
METH LABS	262	264	244	238	162	191	202	189	192	179

Number of methamphetamine laboratories seized in the Czech Republic



Quantity of methamphetamine seized in the Czech Republic





„The methamphetamine market in the Czech Republic is undergoing a gradual but distinct transformation. The traditional community-based production model is being supplemented and partly replaced by production from abroad.“

lants to industrially organized laboratories, particularly in the Netherlands, Belgium and the Baltic states. Lower production costs combined with large volumes are reflected in falling wholesale prices and greater availability of this substance on the European market.

In response to the stricter criminal law environment in the Czech Republic, some organized groups with Czech links have shifted their methamphetamine production abroad, primarily to the Netherlands. From there, part of the production is smuggled back onto the Czech market. There are also documented cases of the recrystallisation of non-domestic methamphetamine in the country or its mixing with domestic pervitin to increase profits. These practices contribute to variations in the purity and composition of the drug available to end-users.

At the global level, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) highlights the growing strategic importance of methamphetamine as a substitute for amphetamine in certain markets and to its growing availability outside traditional production regions. Particular attention is paid to Afghanistan, where, following the ban on poppy cultivation, the production of methamphetamine from wild ephedra has developed. Record seizures of ephedrine on the Afghan-Pakistani border suggest the emergence of new production and smuggling routes. Although this trend has not yet had a direct impact on the Czech market, it contributes to the overall global availability of the substance.

Methamphetamine distribution in the Czech Republic is undergoing similar changes to other drugs. Open street sales are gradually being replaced by distribution via encrypted communication platforms, with traditional darknet marketplaces giving way to closed communication groups. The use of cryptocurrencies, parcel delivery services and so-called dead boxes reduce direct contact between the dealer and the customer. It complicates the detection of criminal activity.

The purity of seized methamphetamine has long remained at a relatively high level, generally between 70–80%. The average price per gram, depending on the region, most often ranges between CZK 1,000 and 2,500. It is thus approaching the price of cocaine, the availability of which in Europe is increasing as a result of overproduction in South America. The convergence of stimulant prices encourages polyvalent use, particularly the combination of pervitin and cocaine. Synthetic cathinones, such as cledrone or mephedrone, pose a further health risk. They are emerging as cheaper alternatives to methamphetamine and are associated with a high risk of acute psychotic episodes.

The methamphetamine market in the Czech Republic is undergoing a gradual but distinct transformation. The traditional community-based production model is being supplemented and partly replaced by production from abroad. New forms of distribution are emerging. This is increasing the availability of the drug and placing growing pressure on law enforcement agencies, the healthcare system, and prevention and addiction treatment services.

„GARA“

The organized group dealing in narcotic substances consisted of eight foreign nationals and one Czech woman. The “core” of the group comprised four foreign nationals who, according to investigators, procured the drugs. The women were alleged to have unlawfully possessed and distributed methamphetamine, cocaine, ketamine and drug paraphernalia, mainly in Prague, the Olomouc Region and the Central Bohemian Region.

According to investigators, those seeking drugs would collect them from the accused’s flats, though a delivery service was also reportedly in operation. One of the accused, for example, is said to have used a car bearing a taxi service logo, while others used public transport or a scooter. Four members of the group had lost their driver’s licenses, mainly due to driving under the influence of narcotic and psychotropic substances. According to investigators, they sold drugs in quantities ranging from one to hundreds of grams.

The group was also said to be a source of methamphetamine for the prison in Pardubice, which cooperated with the NPC on the case. According to investigators, a courier, in collaboration with another accused individual, gradually delivered approximately 600 grams of pervitin there. At the time of his arrest, the latter was serving an eight-year sentence for drug-related offences. He was said to have arranged payments for the drugs from prison via hidden mobile phones.

During Operation Gara, detectives seized 11.2 kg of methamphetamine, 200 ecstasy tablets, ketamine, cannabis, a drug-cutting agent, chemicals, equipment for producing methamphetamine: cash amounting to nearly half a million crowns, electronics, documents and mobile phones.



„PLUK“

NPC detectives gradually arrested 22 people and charged them with importing medicines and chemicals needed for drug production. They are also accused of producing and selling pervitin. The group consisted of 20 Czechs and 2 foreign nationals: 18 men and 4 women.

According to the detectives’ findings, the foreigners imported more than 115 kg of red phosphorus from Ukraine. It is one of the key raw materials for the production of methamphetamine. It would be possible to produce over 350 kg of methamphetamine from this quantity. One of the accused was alleged to have imported precursors from Spain. During an inspection, French customs officers seized 460 kg of medicines containing pseudoephedrine from his van.

The ringleader had been living in a hotel in Plzeň for some time, from where he was said to be managing the import of medicines containing pseudoephedrine and the methamphetamine trade. According to detectives, he stored the precursors in a hotel suite, distributed them to methamphetamine producers, bought back the finished methamphetamine and distributed it to customers.

During house searches and searches of other premises, detectives seized over 1.3 kg of pervitin, nearly 3 kg of red phosphorus, from which it would be possible to produce



more than 9 kg of methamphetamine, and several hundred grams of pure ephedrine. They also seized iodine, MDMA, ketamine, fentanyl patches, GBL and anabolic steroids, 6 illegal drug laboratories, two firearms, over 1,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibers, over half a million crowns in cash and two motor vehicles.

„ICE AGE”

In cooperation with foreign partners, NPC detectives arrested 18 people. The international operation, supported by Europol and Eurojust, took place in the Czech Republic, Moldova, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary. In the Czech Republic, detectives arrested 11 people; three perpetrators were apprehended abroad and extradited to the Czech Republic, and a further four people were arrested and charged in Moldova, where they face up to 15 years in prison.

According to detectives, the group was founded by a Czech man and a foreign national who met in Valdice Prison.

After his release, the foreign national was to produce methamphetamine in Moldova and import the drugs to the Czech Republic via Romania. The Czech male national, having previously been convicted of drug trafficking, apparently feared exposure and so decided to set up methamphetamine production in Egypt. After about a year, the men began to collaborate. According to detectives, they directed the activities of other members of the organized group, allocated tasks, and secured funding, premises and raw materials for drug production in several countries, including Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, where production was to take place in the Ústí and Central Bohemia regions.

The methamphetamine produced in Egypt was to be smuggled into the Czech Republic on tourist flights by couriers, dissolved in bottles of ordinary drinks and sealed to look like the real thing. In the Czech Republic, according to investigators, other members of the group then converted the drug



back into its crystalline form and sold it in quantities of hundreds of grams to dealers, mainly in Prague.

During the international operation, investigators seized over 6 kg of methamphetamine, 40 kg of medicines containing pseudoephedrine, almost 30 kg of chemicals and three drug-manufacturing laboratories. They also seized a motor vehicle equipped with a special compartment for smuggling drugs, 147,000 CZK in cash and computer equipment.

„STAMP”

According to investigators, members of the organized group produced drugs in short-term rental flats in Prague and in holiday cottages in the Central Bohemian Region. Over the course of a few days, they would produce hundreds of grams to a kilogram of the drug. According to investigators, they sold the methamphetamine to dealers in the Pardubice and Liberec regions, in Prague, and in other parts of the Czech Republic. They were initially importing ephedrine from Poland for drug production and later also finished pervitin. Detectives arrested and charged 10 Czechs and 1 foreign national, who had already been indicted. Another foreign national is being prosecuted separately.



Cannabis Drugs

Marihuana and cannabis products have long been the most widespread group of illicit drugs in the Czech Republic. In recent years, however, significant changes in the market, driven by both technological advances as well as legislative changes.

The structure of illicit production has undergone a significant shift. Whereas in the past large-scale indoor grow houses operated by foreign criminal groups dominated, smaller, technologically highly sophisticated grow houses run by domestic offenders now predominate. They utilize modern technology, particularly LED lighting, which is gradually replacing the previously common sodium lamps. This results in reduced electricity consumption and the risk of detection.

At the same time, offenders are investing significant resources in the automation and optimization of cultivation processes. They use, for example, automated fertilization systems, pH probes or sophisticated ventilation systems with filters to eliminate odors. The result is the production of highly potent cannabis, with THC levels reaching up to 20%. The Czech Republic remains largely self-sufficient in

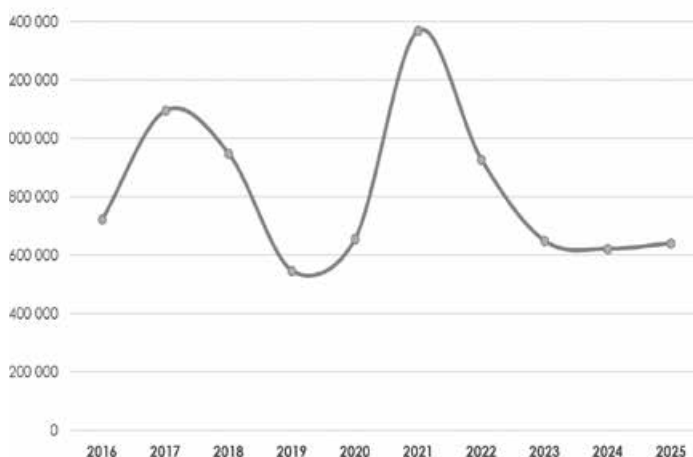
this sector. However, organized groups purchase surpluses from small-scale growers and export them mainly to Austria and Slovakia, where they command higher selling prices.

The Czech drug scene is also becoming a significant arena for experimentation with new substances, partly as a result of the favorable legislative environment. Semi-synthetic cannabinoids produced by the chemical conversion of CBD from China and India, as well as synthetic cannabinoids, which pose a high risk to public health, have spread rapidly within the country. They are being introduced to the market in forms and packaging attractive to the younger generation, such as sweets or vape pens. They are also having a significant impact on foreign tourists.

A fundamental change in the Czech context was brought about by an amendment to the Criminal Code, effec-

YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CANNABIS (g)	722 107	1 094 601	948 015	546 339	655 130	1 368 537	926 737	648 766	621 267	640 247
CANNABIS - PLANTS (pcs)	57 660	54 392	28 334	26 925	15 990	17 237	15 671	13 236	7 599	5 818
HASHISH (g)	6 566	9 126	2 916	1 650	1 186	1 042	2 362	1 887	125 593	19 060
CULTIVATION FACILITY	299	305	202	258	167	151	139	138	109	99

Dry marijuana seized in the Czech Republic (g)



Number of marijuana plants (pieces) seized in the Czech Rep.

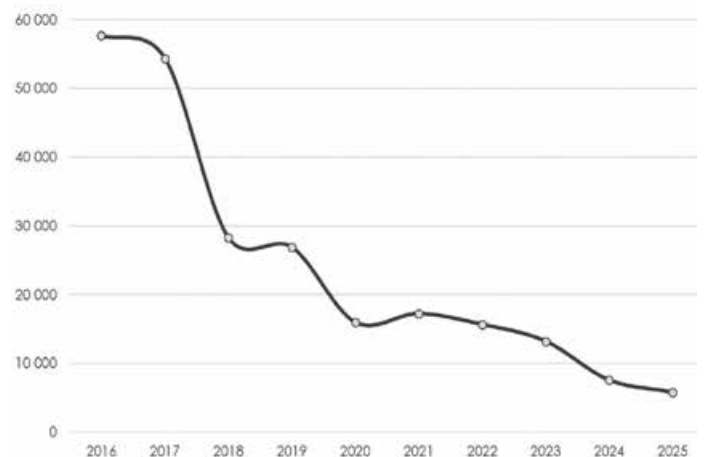
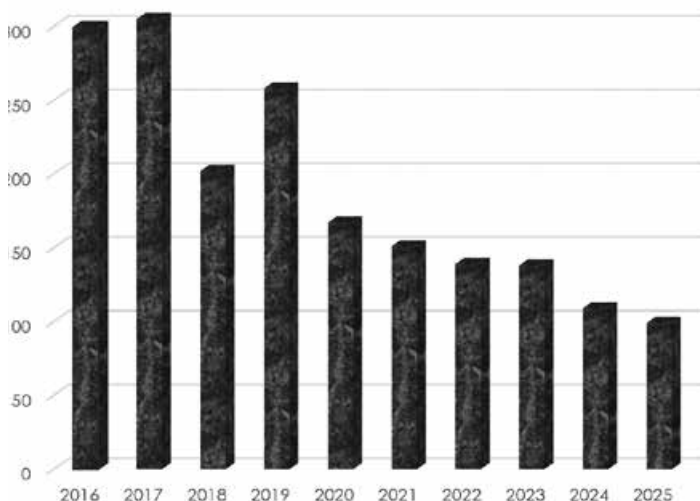




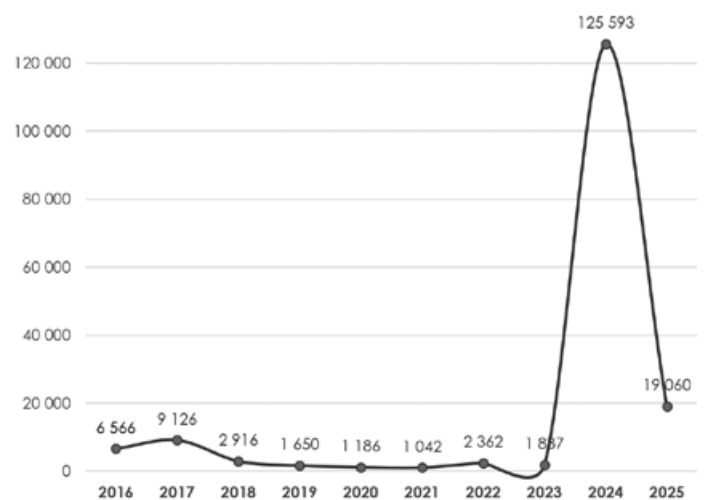
Illustration photo, source: Freepik

„A fundamental change in the Czech context was brought about by an amendment to the Criminal Code, effective from 1 January 2026. This introduced the partial legalization of cannabis for personal use. People aged 21 and over may now legally grow up to three cannabis plants and possess up to 100 grams of dried cannabis at home and 25 grams outside the home without facing prosecution.“

Number of cannabis cultivation sites seized in the Czech Rep.



Hashish seized in the Czech Republic (g)



tive from 1 January 2026. This introduced the partial legalization of cannabis for personal use. People aged 21 and over may now legally grow up to three cannabis plants and possess up to 100 grams of dried cannabis at home and 25 grams outside the home without facing prosecution. Section 283a has been newly introduced, regulating the unlawful production and other handling of cannabis intended for further distribution and other handling of cannabis intended for further distribution. Although there has been some liberalization, the penalties for illegal distribution remain severe. The basic penalty is up to one year's imprisonment, and up to 18 years for large-scale organized groups.

In the European context, cannabis remains the most commonly used drug. According to data from the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the prevalence of use in the last year among adults is approximately 8.4%. The Czech Republic has long been among the countries with a high rate of cannabis use, particularly among adolescents. Some European states, such as Germany, Malta and Luxembourg, have introduced various forms of regulation of recreational use, though this creates tension in relation to international drug control conventions.

Global developments, however, are dynamic and ambiguous. For example, Thailand, which had previously adopted a more liberal approach, announced in 2025 its intention to recriminalize non-medical cannabis use. This move illustrates the volatility of regulatory approaches across the globe.

In terms of quality and the market, key indicators in the Czech Republic remain relatively stable. According to the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addiction, the average THC content in dried cannabis is around 11%, whilst for hashish it is approximately 24%. The price of marijuana on the black market has long remained at around CZK 200 per gram. However, a new trend is the growing popularity of cannabis extracts, such as 'phoenix tears', and their misuse in vaping cartridges, which presents a further challenge for both public health and regulation.



„KARDIO“

The Public Prosecutor at the Regional Public Prosecutor's Office in Brno, acting on a proposal from the National Drug Headquarters (NPC), charged 13 people with drug-related offences and trafficking in anabolic steroids. A further eleven individuals were charged in Poland.

According to investigators, the organized group was set up by two men after they had secured customers for cannabis in Poland. They were alleged to have purchased cannabis from the other five accused for between 30,000 and 40,000 crowns and exported it to Poland and Hungary. They sold it for roughly double the price there.

According to the detectives' findings, they, together with two other men, purchased methamphetamine, mephedrone and substances with anabolic and other hormonal effects in Poland. They imported them to the Czech Republic. They distributed them there, specifically in the Central Bohemian, Olomouc and South Moravian regions. They later expanded their portfolio to include the sale of cocaine imported from Germany.

Detectives accuse the group of exporting and selling 35 kg of cannabis, importing and distributing cocaine and

methamphetamine by the kilogram, hundreds of grams of mephedrone, and large quantities of anabolic steroids. During operation Kardio, they seized 20 kg of cannabis, 130 cannabis plants, several cultivation kits, 110 g of cocaine, 165 g of methamphetamine, 27 g of mephedrone and a large quantity of anabolic steroids, as well as, for example, a fuse for an artillery shell. They also seized a flat worth nearly three million crowns, investment gold worth roughly one million crowns, half a million crowns in cash, luxury watches and three cars.

A joint investigation team was formed by the Czech Republic and Poland during the investigation into the mutual sale of drugs and anabolic steroids between groups of offenders operating in both countries.

Polish police charged nine people and seized 167 kg of mephedrone, nearly one kilogram of MDMA, a similar amount of cocaine, 230 g of alpha-PVP, and cash worth almost half a million crowns.

„MALINA“

The group's organizer was the managing director of a pharmaceutical company operating in the Czech Republic as a legal producer of medical cannabis. According to investigators, he supplied the group with small cannabis plants with a higher potential THC content via couriers roughly three times a year. This commission was reportedly agreed at 30–50% of sales. Later, another company employee, responsible for the cultivation of medical cannabis, was said to have joined the criminal activity. According to detectives, most members of the group operated their own indoor grow houses. They were said to have been active in Prague, the Central Bohemian, South Bohemian and Pilsen regions.

According to the detectives' findings, the selling price per kilogram of dried cannabis was around CZK 80,000. According to criminal investigators, the organized group was active at least between 2020 and 2024. During that time, it may have sold 960 kg of marijuana, earning over CZK 19 million.



During the operation, codenamed Malina, detectives arrested and charged eight Czech nationals and seized cannabis, an indoor grow house, five firearms and funds amounting to almost 1.5 million crowns.



„HAVEN“

KNPC detectives have taken over from the Customs Administration the investigation of a serious case of organized smuggling of marijuana with a high THC content (18–20%). In connection with this criminal activity, they have so far initiated criminal proceedings against one foreign national and two legal entities.

According to the findings so far, the accused foreign national, in collaboration with other members of an international organized group, was allegedly involved in the transport of at least 65 tons of cannabis as part of the activities of two accused Czech companies and through fictitious supplier companies. The drugs were concealed in at least 17 freight containers intended for the transport of goods. The organized group operated in at least Canada, China, the Netherlands, Germany and the Czech Republic.

During a customs inspection, approximately 18.5 tons of cannabis and one kilogram of cocaine were seized from five containers. The shipments were declared as ordinary commercial goods, such as machine tools and cutting machines, fitness equipment and other legal items. The documentation, including invoices for the declared goods from Canada, was issued in China. A physical inspection revealed, however, that the actual contents of the containers consisted solely of narcotic and psychotropic substances.

One of the accused legal entities acted as the consignee of the goods within the Czech Republic. The second company rented premises in the Central Bohemian Region for the purpose of handling the containers and contraband, where a temporary customs warehouse was also set up.

According to investigators, the drugs were smuggled from Canada via the port of Rotterdam in the Netherlands and subsequently through the Czech Republic to other European Union countries, at least the Netherlands and Germany, where they were distributed.

The approximate price of a kilogram of cannabis in Canada is the equivalent of around CZK 24,000, whilst the wholesale price on the European market is two to seven times higher. The organized group's total illegal profits could have reached up to CZK 1.5 billion.

Cocaine

Due to overproduction of cocaine in South America, record volumes of this drug are reaching Europe. This has a significant impact on the security, health and social situation in the European Union and, to a lesser extent, in the Czech Republic. Greater availability, relatively low prices and high purity are contributing to a growing threat of acute intoxication and risky use, often in combination with alcohol or other psychoactive substances. The “drug of the rich” is becoming a “party drug” accessible to almost anyone.

According to the 2025 Annual Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, global cocaine production reached a record high of 3,708 tons in 2023, representing a year-on-year increase of almost 34%. The Andean states – Peru and Bolivia – continue to account for the largest share of production, whilst Colombia remains the dominant producer. This significant growth in production is accompanied by record seizures, which exceeded 2,200 tons globally in 2023, confirming the market’s high dynamism and expansion.

In this context, Europe has established itself as one of the main target regions for the global cocaine trade. European data show that the availability of cocaine here is at its highest level since monitoring began. According to the European Drug Report 2025, a total of 419 tons of cocaine were seized in EU Member States in 2023, a record figure for the seventh consecutive year. Major seaports in Belgium, the Netherlands and

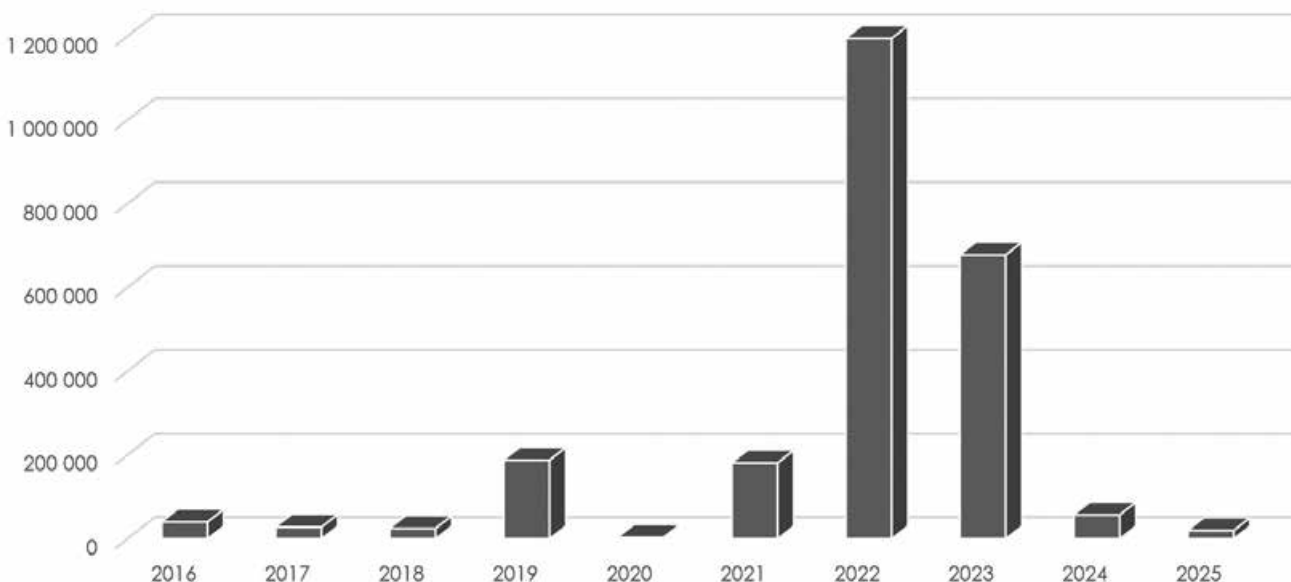
Spain remain key entry points. However, in response to tighter controls, there has also been a significant diversification of routes and logistics hubs. Criminal groups are also using smaller ports, the Western Balkans region and transit routes through West Africa.

At the same time, distributors and organized crime groups are increasingly using sophisticated methods to conceal drugs, particularly chemical masking and the impregnation of carrier materials such as textiles, plastics or alcohol-based liquids. EUDA has repeatedly highlighted the growing infiltration of legal supply chains, corruption among staff at ports and logistics firms, and an increase in violence linked to competition at both the wholesale and retail levels. Cocaine thus represents not only a significant health threat but also a destabilizing factor in terms of public order and economic integrity.

As supply grows, so does demand. The United Nations

Seized quantities, years 2016-2025

YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
COCAINE (g)	39 637	27 376	24 189	187 102	2 642	180 660	1 194 635	677 523	56 615	19 210





„In both the European and Czech contexts, cocaine has definitively transformed from a marginal drug of elite groups into a widely available substance with a significant impact on public health, crime and security. “

Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) estimates that in 2023, approximately 25 million people worldwide used cocaine, compared to around 17 million a decade ago. European population studies show that cocaine is the second most commonly used illicit drug after cannabis, with the highest prevalence recorded among young people aged 15–34.

The Czech Republic does not feature in this trend as a primary target market for large-scale shipments but acts as a transit country and a secondary consumer market. According to the National Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addiction, the availability of cocaine has expanded in recent years from major cities to smaller regions. Estimated annual consumption stands at around 1.8 tones. The market is saturated primarily by so-called small-scale shipments and courier routes from the Netherlands and Spain. Hidden compartments in passenger cars and lorries remain the dominant form of transport.

The price of cocaine on the domestic market has remained stable over the long term despite general inflation, which essentially means it is falling. In some regions, the price difference compared to methamphetamine has narrowed to a marginal level. At the same time, the purity of seized samples is increasing, typically ranging from 70–80%, which significantly

increases health risks and contributes to a rise in the number of poisonings and deaths associated with cocaine use, often in the context of polydrug use.

Distribution is shifting from the open street environment to encrypted communication platforms and logistically sophisticated delivery systems, including the misuse of postal and courier services or the use of so-called dead letter boxes. This development reduces the visibility of the market, complicates the detection and prosecution of criminal activity, and brings drug distribution closer to models of ordinary consumer services.

A specific and highly risky phenomenon of recent years is the emergence of so-called ‘pink cocaine’ (tucibi), which usually contains no cocaine but various combinations of synthetic stimulants, dissociatives and, in some cases, opioids. The unpredictability of this substance’s composition poses a serious danger.

In both the European and Czech contexts, cocaine has definitively transformed from a marginal drug of elite groups into a widely available substance with a significant impact on public health, crime and security. This trend places increased demands on international cooperation in the areas of law enforcement, market monitoring, prevention, addiction services and the early identification of new risks.

„KOSMAR“

According to investigators, the criminal gang's trips to Germany and back to Prague always followed the same pattern: the organizer or his right-hand man would drive two or three couriers to Berlin, where they rented a flat for them on a short-term basis. They illegally procured two to three kilograms of cocaine compressed into one-kilogram bricks and the same number of cakes. They paid around 25,000 euros for each brick of cocaine, i.e. over 600,000 crowns. They then sold it in Prague for several hundred thousand crowns more.

In a rented flat, the couriers hid bricks of cocaine inside cakes, as if they were part of the cake itself. They decorated the cake with whipped cream so that neither the contents nor the cut they had made to adjust the 'filling' could be seen. To ensure the cakes survived the journey back, they packed them into a box and carried them in a bag by bus from Berlin to Prague's Florenc bus station. Each took a different route, but all within a single night. On some journeys, they were also supposed to smuggle other drugs.

The car returned to the Czech Republic that same night. Upon their return to Prague, the couriers were to store the cocaine in one of their flats or in a storage unit rented by the gang's leader. The reward for delivering the special 'cake' was to be 25,000 crowns. According to detectives, they distributed the cocaine in quantities ranging from kilograms to hundreds of grams, with smaller doses sold via the Telegram app, where the organizers had started by selling cannabis and later expanded his range to include other drugs.

According to the findings of the investigation, the defendants were alleged to have imported over 30 kg of cocaine (almost 5 kg of which was seized by the police) and other drugs, such as more than three thousand doses of LSD (so-called 'trips'). According to the prosecution, they also dealt in methamphetamine, ketamine, MDMA tablets and a mixture of drugs known as 'pink cocaine'.



„PADRINO”

NPC detectives have arrested five people. They have been charged with drug offences allegedly committed as members of an organized group involved in the large-scale smuggling of cocaine on a large scale. They were to transport the drugs in lorries to the United Kingdom and the Czech Republic, and in one instance also by car to Russia.

In April 2020, a lorry with a trailer set off from the Czech Republic. It was heading for the Netherlands and on to the British port of Dover, where an inspection of the lorry, which was carrying children's toys, uncovered 50 kg of cocaine hidden in a compartment behind the driver's cab.

The cocaine shipment was to be arranged and coordinated by one of the Czech nationals arrested and charged in the Czech Republic late last year. He was to have collaborated with a foreign national whom he knew from the world of combat sports.

In May 2020, according to the detectives' findings, the same group was allegedly organizing the smuggling of a further 37 kg of cocaine in a similar manner.

A month later, the foreign national was arrested and charged by the British police. He was convicted of trafficking cocaine on behalf of criminal groups and for importing a total of 240 kg of the drug, he was sentenced to 20 years in prison.



Another man is alleged to have acted as an organizer in the drug trafficking operations. The police accuse him of the unlawful possession of 34 kg of cocaine. Other defendants are alleged to have handled these drugs unlawfully; according to investigators, they typically sold the cocaine in quantities of several hundred grams.

The organizer was also said to have been arranging the import of cocaine into Russia and to have been involved in preparing the import of at least a further 120 kg of cocaine from South America. The majority was to be distributed abroad, with a smaller portion sold domestically. During the investigation, detectives also charged him with a particularly serious offence of tax evasion amounting to 15.6 million crowns



„LEROY VII”

Detectives from the National Drug Headquarters (NPC) launched a series of operations under the code name 'Leroy' back in 2021, investigating a highly organized domestic group involved in large-scale trafficking of cocaine and other narcotic substances. According to their findings, the group also operated a network of companies used to launder the proceeds of crime. By linking its activities with other organized groups, it formed, according to detectives, the hub of a drug trade within a much larger criminal network, which operated under a quasi-managerial system of control and

oversight. During this case, the NPC conducted several interconnected criminal proceedings.

During Operation Leroy VII, detectives investigated the criminal activities of a couple who were allegedly obtaining cocaine and other illicit substances, such as MDMA, from the criminal group involved in the original Leroy case, with a view to distributing them further. According to investigators, the accused procured almost 20 kg of cocaine during 2024, which they sold for nearly 35 million crowns. Detectives arrested them at Prague Airport upon their return from holiday. During the operation, the police, for example, seized securities worth over one million crowns as a substitute value for the proceeds of the criminal activity.

Opioids

As a result of political changes in the regions of production, the availability of heroin has been declining in recent years, and its street quality is low in the Czech Republic. At the same time, high-risk synthetic variants such as fentanyl, nitazene or orphans are appearing on the illicit opioid market.

Heroin has long been a less common community drug in the Czech Republic, as most users prefer stimulants. The Czech Republic is more of a transit country on the so-called Balkan route. Only a small quantity of heavily diluted substance ends up in the domestic illicit market with a purity of around 35%.

Although the opioid-focused user subculture remains relatively small in the Czech Republic (estimated at under ten thousand high-risk users), the health risks are rising dramatically. This is mainly due to the unpredictable composition of the available substances and the trend of mixing them together. It is precisely among opioid users that the highest risk of fatal overdose lies.

The Taliban's ban on poppy cultivation and opium production in Afghanistan had a significant impact on the global heroin market. This led to a decline in production of approximately 90% several years ago. The changes did not take effect immediately, as the illicit market had, to some extent, built up a stockpile. Myanmar (Burma) then became the world's lar-

gest opium producer, replacing part of the lost production. Nevertheless, a shortage of high-quality heroin is evident in the illicit market.

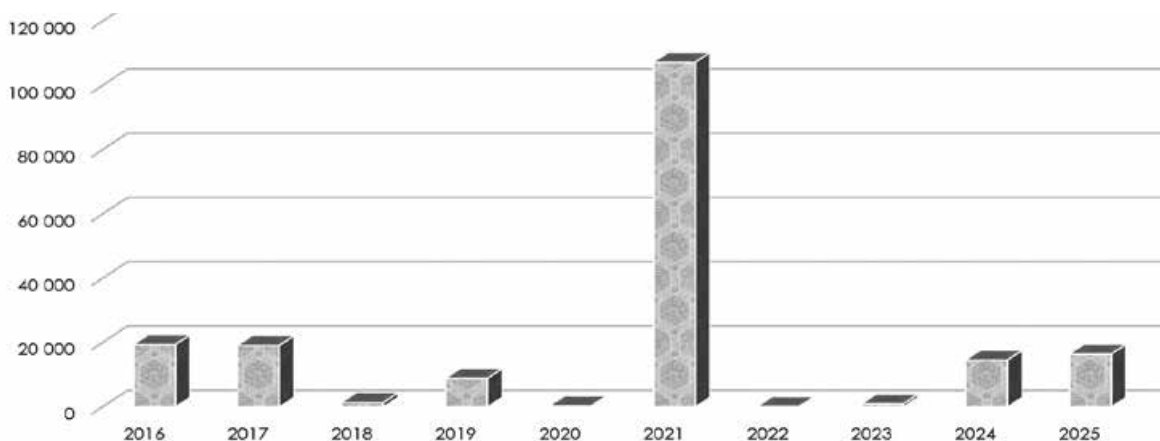
Heroin imports from these production areas to the Czech Republic are marginal. Various alternative substances are appearing on the market. A large proportion of opioid users are on buprenorphine substitution treatment, for example with Subutex. At the same time, there has been a long-standing leakage of these prescribed medicines into the illicit market. The number of high-risk buprenorphine users in the Czech Republic is estimated at approximately 4,500 people.

We also encounter the domestic production of morphine-based substances, such as the so-called 'očko'. This substance, produced under illegal conditions, has effects similar to heroin. Users often take it to suppress withdrawal symptoms, but in some cases, it leads to fatal overdose.

Synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, nitazenes or orphans, pose a serious threat.

Heroin seized in the Czech Rep. (g), 2016 – 2025

YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
HEROIN (g)	19 334	19 084	1 340	8 838	286	107 199	102	906	14 539	16 421





They may appear on the market as a deceptive substitute for heroin, i.e. 'synthetic heroin', or they may be mixed directly with it. These substances are many times stronger. For example, isotonitazene is up to 500 times stronger than morphine. A lethal dose can look like a grain of salt. In connection with fentanyl contained in e-cigarette refills purchased online, there has recently been a wave of overdoses and several deaths in Germany.

Nitazenes were originally developed as opioid analgesics. However, due to their extreme potency and high risk of addiction and overdose, they were never approved for medical use. They began to appear more frequently on the illicit markets following the tightening of regulations on fentanyl.

Their presence has been recorded, for example, in Estonia, Poland, Ireland and France.

Dangerous counterfeit medicines have also been seized in some of these countries. Fake Xanax or Oxycodone tablets contained nitazene instead of the declared substance, leading to waves of mass overdoses.

A specific and as yet relatively unknown group of synthetic opioids is represented by so-called orphins (spiropiperidines, or benzimidazolone derivatives). This group of synthetic opioids was developed already in early 1970s. However, they have only become more prominent on the illicit market in recent years. Orphins strongly affect opioid receptors and act similarly to fentanyl. At the same time, however, they can also affect other receptors in the body. This increases the unpredictability of their effects and complicates the treatment of intoxication. Therefore, the antidote naloxone may not always be effective. Orphins are produced entirely synthetically. They reach the market primarily via online channels. Adulterants have been detected abroad in other opioids or in counterfeit medicines. This significantly increases the risk of accidental overdose.

Nitazene and spirochlorfin also appeared in the Czech Republic in the first half of 2025, where two fatal cases of overdose were recorded. Users ordered these substances online from abroad.

Fentanyl remains a significant risk in the Czech Republic. However, no illegal laboratories producing it have yet been uncovered here. The main source is transdermal patches. They reach users via authorized patients or through leaks from the pharmaceutical supply chain.

So-called polyvalent use forms another dangerous trend. It includes the combination of opioids with other substances, such as benzodiazepines or stimulants like methamphetamine or cocaine. These combinations lead to highly unpredictable bodily reactions and significantly increase the risk of overdose.

„DORNI“

Following a tip-off from abroad, NPC detectives focused on a group of foreign nationals living in the Olomouc Region and in Prague. They began documenting their drug trafficking activities. They collaborated on the case with Slovakia, Austria and Kosovo.

Detectives discovered that the source of the drugs for the main suspect and his wife was initially a courier. He smuggled heroin and cocaine from Slovakia. Later, he was arrested by the Slovak drug squad. The group sought new suppliers. At that time, another family member became involved in the drug trade.

During one of the courier trips undertaken by the woman with her two children, she was arrested and charged by the Slovak police. They seized 1.5 kg of heroin hidden under the car seat in which the woman was transporting her two-year-old child. Detectives in the Czech Republic arrested and charged five foreign nationals. According to their findings, the drugs were imported from Austria to the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Furthermore, they had set up a large-scale methamphetamine production laboratory in Kosovo and imported at least 5 kg of the substance into the Czech Republic. The case was part of a large-scale international operation in which a total of 24 people were charged across four countries.



During the international operation, several kilograms of heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine were seized, along with a large-scale drug production laboratory, a large quantity of precursors, three presses for processing drugs prior to sale, and funds totaling nearly 7 million crowns. Four of the five defendants in the Czech Republic entered into a plea agreement with the public prosecutor. The maximum sentence approved by the court under the agreement was eight years' imprisonment in a high-security prison, combined with the forfeiture of property.

MDMA

MDMA is most commonly sold under the name 'ecstasy' on the black market. As a "party drug", it is mainly found in clubs and discos. The drug is usually distributed by criminal groups dealing in a wider range of addictive substances.

A serious threat is the unclear composition of products offered as MDMA. The Early Warning System (EWS) sees an increasing number of reported cases of ecstasy tablets containing cheaper synthetic cathinones, particularly mephedrone or clephedrone, instead of the declared substance. These substances have a strong stimulant effect. Nevertheless, their toxicity and addictive potential are significantly higher. Users are often unaware that they have ingested a different substance.

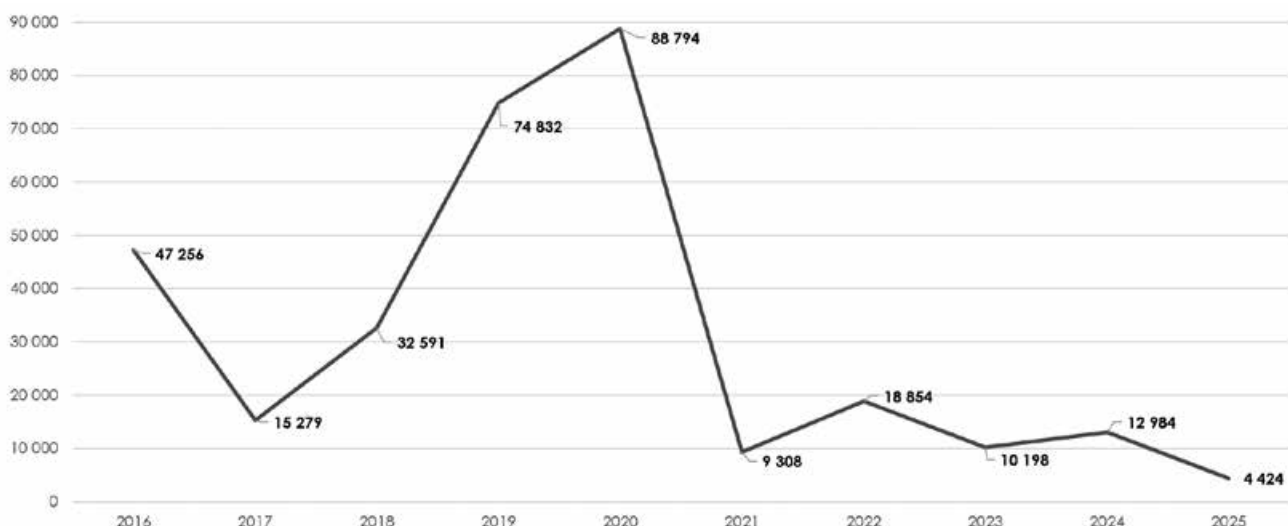
Another phenomenon is so-called 'pink cocaine' (Tucibi), which is appearing in European clubs. Despite its name, it rarely contains cocaine. It is usually a loose mixture of ketamine (often up to 50%) and MDMA, colored with pink food dye. This combination of a dissociative anesthetic and a stimulant can cause disorientation, tachycardia and hyperthermia in the user.

Although MDMA use rarely leads to the initiation of addiction treatment, it is associated with the risk of fatal intoxication. In 2025, three fatal overdoses involving MDMA were recorded in the Czech Republic (in two cases as the sole substance, in one in combination with another substance). The main cause of death is usually overheating of the body and dehydration caused by failing thermoregulation.

Europe is the global hub for the illicit production of MDMA. The most significant production capacities are in the Netherlands and Belgium. According to the INCB, criminal groups involved in MDMA production are increasingly switching to the so-called 'cold method' of production, which does not require high-pressure reaction vessels. However, the unstable chemical processes involved carry a significantly higher risk of fires and explosions in laboratories.

MDMA pills seized in the Czech Republic, years 2016 – 2025

YEAR	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MDMA (pills)	47 256	15 279	32 591	74 832	88 794	9 308	18 854	10 198	12 894	4 424
MDMA (g)	2 550,5	4 921,1	8 645,8	37 396,7	20 650	4 229,0	1 833,6	2 755,6	28 089,9	17 182,3





„The use of MDMA can also have psychological and neurological effects. The use of “ecstasy” leads to a sudden release of serotonin in the brain. Once the effects wear off, particularly after taking „super-pills”, a state of exhaustion, confusion and deep depression sets in. It can take up to four weeks for natural serotonin levels in the brain to return to normal.”

Seizures of PMK, a key precursor for MDMA production, are also on the rise in Europe. It is also appearing in the form of so-called designer precursors, meaning the substance is chemically disguised as another substance. Offenders are then able to recover the precursor through chemical means.

Major European ports, such as Rotterdam and Antwerp, are used for the illegal export of drugs to Asia and Oceania, and sometimes also for barter trade with Latin American cartels in exchange for cocaine.

In the Czech Republic, MDMA is primarily abused in nightlife settings, clubs and festivals. It is often sought after by young adults and students. Qualified estimates of consumption in the Czech Republic for 2023 suggest approximately 900,000 ecstasy tablets. Relatively low price of the drug contributes to its popularity. A single tablet is available on the black market in the Czech Republic for an average of 200 CZK

(ranging from CZK 100 to CZK 500). A gram of crystalline MDMA costs around CZK 1,000. Seizures of this form of ‘ecstasy’ have risen over the past two years. This may indicate either a shift in user preferences, with users perceiving crystals

as a ‘purer’ alternative to tablets, or the existence of domestic processing facilities that convert the crystalline substance into tablet form. Seizures of ketamine and cathinones may also be linked to ecstasy production to some extent.

Another risk is the long-term increase in the active ingredient content of tablets. It is two to three times higher than before in some cases is., Such a “super-tablet” can pose an acute risk of overdose for inexperienced users.

The use of MDMA can also have psychological and neurological effects. The use of “ecstasy” leads to a sudden release of serotonin in the brain. Once the effects wear off, particularly after taking “super-pills”, a state of exhaustion, confusion and deep depression sets in. It can take up to four weeks for natural serotonin levels in the brain to return to normal.

A dangerous side effect is the absence of thirst, which, combined with physical activity such as dancing, leads to physical exhaustion, failure of thermoregulation and critical dehydration, which can prove fatal.

Anabolic Steroids

Although anabolic steroids associate primarily with the world of strength sports and the martial arts community, their use spreads among recreational athletes and young people seeking rapid aesthetic changes, too. The persistent myth of their ‘safe’ use is dangerous, as is the high tolerance for these substances and the unknown quality of products from illegal sources.

In recent years, the trade in anabolic steroids has largely shifted to the virtual realm, with online platforms, social media and encrypted groups serving as the main sales channels. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) highlights the growing overlap between the market with anabolic steroids and with new psychoactive substances (NPS) and describes seizures of testosterone-containing products in shipments alongside dangerous synthetic opioids, benzodiazepines or stimulants. Such a combination drastically increases the risk of overdose.

A significant proportion of these substances originate from China, India and Pakistan. In some cases, profits from the illegal trade in anabolic steroids exceed those from the sale of conventional drugs. Distribution most often takes the form of small postal and courier consignments, which are difficult to monitor within the overall volume of traffic.

The Czech Republic has seen a stable number of detected cases, but the volume of seized substances is on the rise. In 2025, the Czech Police and the Customs Administration seized a total of 26,557 ampoules and 9,022 tablets or capsules of anabolic steroids and hormones. Czech legislation responded to this deve-

lopment by updating Government Regulation No. 454/2009 Coll. With effect from 1 July 2025, 19 new substances were added to the list of substances with anabolic effects, and new categories were created to enable more effective enforcement in this sector.

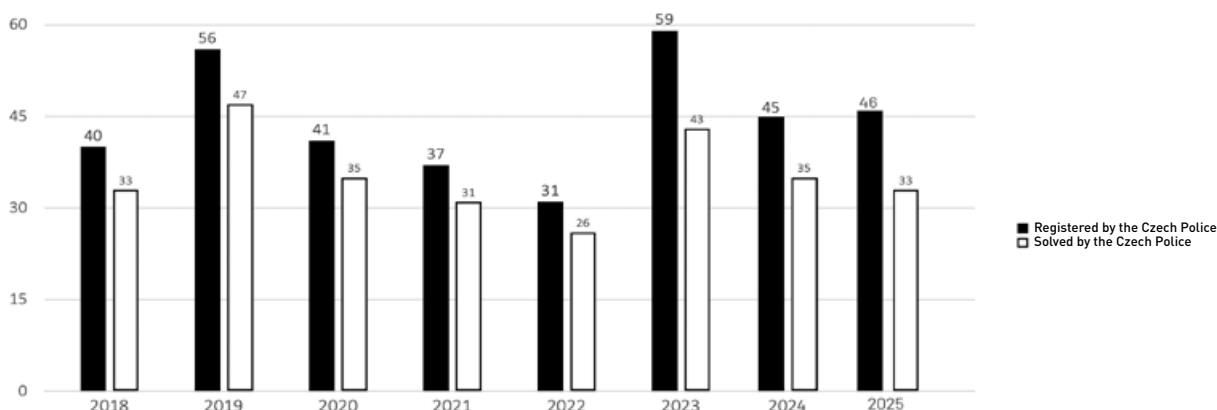
A specific feature of the Czech market is the linking of the distribution of anabolic steroids with the sale of drugs such as cocaine or methamphetamine in gyms. The health risks associated with the use of substances with hormonal effects are enormous, and the damage to the body is often irreversible.

The use of anabolic-androgenic steroids (AAS), which are derivatives of testosterone, places an extreme strain on the human body with serious consequences. One of the greatest risks is left ventricular hypertrophy. As a muscle, the heart responds to steroids by growing, thereby reducing the space available for blood and diminishing its ability to oxygenate tissues. During this process, the tissue often becomes scarred and ceases to conduct electrical impulses. This can lead to severe arrhythmia and sudden cardiac arrest.

In addition to the cardiovascular system, these substances also place a significant strain on the liver and kidneys. In the liver, they cause cell damage, which in extreme cases

Registered and solved crimes under Section 288 of the Criminal Code, 2018 – 2025

YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Registered by the Czech Police	40	56	41	37	31	59	45	46
Solved by the Czech Police	33	47	35	31	26	43	35	33





can lead to the death of liver tissue. Increased retention of sodium and water in the body puts a strain on the kidneys. Hormonal imbalance, infertility, aggression, hair loss, acne and, in younger users, the risk of developing insulin resistance may occur.

Another danger is the unknown quality of substances from illegal sources. Analyses of seized samples repeatedly confirm label tampering. Tablets marketed as testosterone commonly contain cheaper and more toxic substitutes or are contaminated with entirely different substances.

A new and highly risky trend is the emergence of selective androgen receptor modulators (SARMs) and peptides. These substances, often marketed as 'safe alternatives' with no side effects, have never been approved for human medicine. Their long-term effects are unknown. In animal studies, they have shown extreme toxicity and dramatically increased the risk of pancreatic and prostate cancer.

One of the dangers of using anabolic steroids is that the consequences only become apparent several years later. It may already be too late to help by that time. The fact that a user's blood tests are normal does not mean that

their organs are healthy. Structural changes can occur slowly and imperceptibly until sudden failure. The first signs of impending problems may include shortness of breath, abnormal heart activity or unusual coloring of urine and stools, all of which require immediate medical attention.

In the field of prevention and information sharing, the National Drug Headquarters also cooperates with the Czech Anti-Doping Committee. In September 2025, the joint efforts of the National Drug Headquarters, the Czech Anti-Doping Committee and the General Directorate of Customs were formalized by the signing of a Memorandum of Mutual Cooperation.

The aim of the agreement is to create an effective framework for combating the illegal trade in prohibited substances and hormonal preparations in sport. The cooperation primarily involves the exchange of information, joint detection of criminal activity and coordination in fulfilling international anti-doping obligations. It also includes educational and research activities focused on the prevention of doping and the protection of the integrity of sport.

In the current anti-doping environment, laboratory results alone are no longer the sole tool for detecting doping. The area known as Intelligence & Investigations, that is, the systematic handling information, its analysis and subsequent investigation, is becoming increasingly important. These procedures make it possible to detect not only more sophisticated forms of doping but also organized support structures or cases that would remain hidden under routine testing.

The Czech Anti-Doping Committee therefore began developing its own system focused on analytical and investigative activities in 2025. This includes establishing internal processes, methodologies and mechanisms for reporting suspicions. From 2026, the committee intends to further strengthen this area and systematically develop a modern approach to protecting the integrity of sport in accordance with international standards.

„MUSCLE“

The National Drug Headquarters took over the investigation from the specialized drug squad of the General Directorate of Customs. Customs officers uncovered the operations of an organized group that was illegally distributing various types of anabolic steroids in the Czech Republic, predominantly the Hilma Biocare brand.

According to investigators, the group was established by one of the accused. He also acted as a sales representative for the aforementioned company in the Czech Republic. According to detectives, he managed the Czech branch of the group, planned individual steps and was in contact with the leadership of an organized group operating in several countries. He focused on the sale of products that are often not even registered in the Czech Republic. He operated mainly in Prague and other parts of Bohemia with his accomplices. Whilst another accused individual built up a customer network in Brno and the surrounding area. Anabolic steroids, sent mainly from Lithuania, were to be distributed in Brno gyms and fitness centers, and cocaine was also reportedly on offer.

According to investigators, the two main defendants communicated and ordered anabolic steroids online on various websites directly from the manufacturer and also via the Telegram app. They were said to have purchased anabolic steroids worth millions of crowns from the Hilma group, whose products apparently originate in Asia and are distributed and packaged in the Baltic states or Poland, or where their production is finalized. Payments were made electronically, often in cryptocurrencies. Customs officers managed to seize part of the digital assets. During the operation, codenamed Muscle, they also seized 60,000 packs of anabolic steroids and assets worth 10 million crowns.

The international organized group, to which the accused were linked according to detectives, also operated in Poland and Austria, importing and distributing anabolic steroids to various European countries via postal parcels. Further criminal proceedings are currently underway in both of these countries. During the investigation, a joint investigation team was set up with Poland and Europol, and Austria and Eurojust also joined the international cooperation.

New Psychoactive Substances

In recent years, the synthetic drugs market in the Czech Republic has been changing significantly and evolving. The number of cases of intoxication, including fatal ones, is rising. Products made from low-potency cannabis, often 'enriched' with dangerous substances, are readily available. Legislation has also changed.

At the end of last year, the state introduced two new categories of substances via an amendment to Act No. 167/1998 Coll., effective from 1 January 2026. Substances for which the risk assessment is still pending have been newly included on the list of classified psychoactive substances. There are currently around 160 such substances. For a period of up to two years, any handling of these substances is prohibited. Their sales and distribution are therefore not permitted. Nevertheless, possession for personal use is not criminalized. The category of psychomodulatory substances has also been created for substances posing a low health and social risk. Currently, only kratom and kratom extract are on this list. However, the actual level of risk posed by this substance is, in practice, debatable. Last year alone, 17 cases of fatal intoxication were detected with presence of kratom in the country. Kratom was the only substance detected in 4 of those cases.

A significant trend poses the development in the field of cannabinoids. Following a wave of child poisonings in 2024, certain semi-synthetic cannabinoids, such as HHC, HHC-O and THCB, were temporarily banned and added to the list of controlled substances, initially with effect until the end of the year. At the start of 2025, there was a brief period when these substances were not regulated until 17 January 2025. Since, they were added to the list of classified psychoactive substances. At the same time, other, often even more dangerous, substances are appearing on the market, particularly synthetic cannabinoids. Serious cases of intoxication, including deaths, have been linked, for example, to the substance MDMB-PINACA. It is now classified as a banned substance. A specific problem is the method of distribution of these substances. The products are targeted at children and adolescents. They are sold in the form of sweets, dried plant material, industrial hemp flowers sprayed with a synthetic substance, vape pens or e-cigarettes. The packaging often states that the product is not intended for consumption and is intended solely as a collector's item or decorative object. In many cases, the declared composition does not correspond to the actual contents.

The expansion of the production of synthetic cathinones, such as mephedrone or clephedrone poses another significant phenomenon. These stimulants have effects similar to those of methamphetamine. Their production is organized in a manner resembling a franchise in some cases. Foreign suppliers provide both equipment and chemicals. Groups of offenders, often made up of foreigners, rent a warehouse. They produce large quantities of drugs within a short period of time there. This large-scale production poses not only a safety risk in the form of fires or explosions, but also a serious environmental burden. It generates a considerable amount of toxic waste. Criminals usually store it on-site and later dispose of it illegally in the surrounding area, for example by pouring it onto the ground. The volume of waste can be up to thirty times the number of drugs produced. Thousands of liters of solvents, acids, and other chemicals are thus released into the environment. They can contaminate the soil and groundwater for many years and severely disrupt ecosystems. If production takes place in residential buildings or industrial halls, other residents or workers may also face exposure to high concentrations of toxic substances.

Synthetic opioids are currently considered the most dangerous group of new synthetic drugs; these include fentanyl, nitazenes, often referred to as 'synthetic heroin', and orphans. These substances are many times more potent than morphine or heroin. Their lethal dose can be as small as a few thousandths of a gram. In 2025, the substance spirochlorfin, from the orphin group, was also detected in the Czech Republic. Nitazene is increasingly appearing in counterfeit sedatives across Europe and online. It poses an extreme risk particularly to users who have not built up a tolerance for opioids. When combined with benzodiazepines, it causes respiratory depression. This can lead to death.

The availability of ketamine is also increasing. It is diverted to Europe from legal pharmaceutical production in India and distributed further, most commonly via the Netherlands, Belgium or Germany. It is originally a dissociative anesthetic used in both human and veterinary medicine. It induces feelings of detachment from the body,



hallucinations and altered perceptions of time and space. Ketamine often appears in mixtures with other substances, for example, with MDMA and stimulants in 'pink cocaine', or in combination with cocaine known as 'Calvin Klein'. It is also added to ecstasy tablets, which increases the risk of accidental ingestion. It is most commonly snorted but can also be injected. It is associated with a range

of acute and chronic health complications, including neurological and cardiovascular toxicity, mental health issues and urological problems.

Other abused synthetic substances include GHB or GBL, known as "liquid ecstasy". These colorless, slightly salty liquids are typical "date-rape drugs" – the victim would find it difficult to detect them in a drink. The risk of overdose is high even with voluntary use, as it is difficult to estimate a safe dose.

At the same time, the distribution of synthetic drugs is shifting largely to the online environment. Dealers use encrypted communication platforms, payments in cryptocurrencies and a system of so-called dead drops. Users often order substances from abroad, with parcels delivered to them via standard courier services.

Early detection of new substances via the Early Warning System (EWS) and, at the same time, the systematic elimination of illegal large-scale production facilities within the Czech Republic play a key role in reducing the risks associated with synthetic drugs. The purpose of the EWS is to rapidly identify newly emerging substances, assess their risks, and inform both the professional and the general public about the dangers. In practice, the EWS can, for example, warn against counterfeit tablets that are passed off as well-known medicines, such as Xanax, or drugs – such as heroin – but which in reality contain extremely dangerous nitazene or fentanyl. The system also responds to the rise in substances not yet subject to international control, including certain synthetic cathinones or cannabinoid precursors, and thus seeks to prevent mass overdoses and deaths.

„TEPSAS“

A fifteen-member organized group is charged with the production of 165 kilograms of synthetic drugs and the export of OPL abroad.

Its members first rented premises in Prague, in a building that also housed a hostel for foreign nationals. According to investigators, they produced 42 kg of kledrone there. More than 10 kg of this batch was seized by the Polish police in the car of one of the couriers.

Fearing that the production site would be discovered, the group subsequently moved elsewhere. At a farmstead in the Central Bohemian Region, they are alleged to have produced nearly 123 kg of mephedrone over a two-month period. German police seized further 42 kg in a courier's car heading to the Netherlands. The foreign national who was driving the vehicle with the concealed drugs is being prosecuted in Germany.

According to police findings, the defendants poured waste from drug production onto the ground. They threw barrels containing other waste into the river at the same time. According to detectives, a foreign national who had studied chemistry at university in the Czech Republic produced the drugs according to instructions of the two main organizers.

According to detectives, the defendants imported precursors from Poland and the Netherlands. One of



the defendants also procured cocaine intended for import into the Czech Republic in the Netherlands. It was to him that dozens of kilograms of drugs produced in the Czech Republic were also destined.

During the operation codenamed Tepsas, the police seized several hundred grams of methamphetamine and cocaine, as well as amphetamine, cannabis, MDMA, nearly nine kilograms of a substance used to cut drugs, a submachine gun, a silencer, ammunition and four pistols. One of these was, for example, a Walther PPK pistol, the weapon made famous by Sean Connery in his role as James Bond.

Also seized were funds worth almost half a million crowns, luxury watches worth several hundred thousand crowns, forged Polish documents, police ID cards and other police equipment.

Drug Precursors, Medicines and Medicinal Products

Drug precursors and misused medicines are one of the most dynamic segments of the illicit drug market. As the number of synthetic drugs increases, so too do new sources and variants of raw materials, modern technologies and alternative chemical processes.

A significant trend today is the use of cannabidiol (CBD) as a starting material for the production of semi-synthetic cannabinoids. CBD has no psychoactive effects in itself. However, it serves in some cases as a basis for the production of psychoactive cannabinoids. It can be converted into substances with significantly stronger and often unpredictable effects through simple chemical processes.

Both overproduction on the global market and its low price contribute to its misuse. Furthermore, most products labelled as CBD are infused with synthetic cannabinoids. Producers package them in colorful wrappers. Through their form and presentation, they aim at children and adolescents. Synthetic cannabinoids are also very often applied to low-potency cannabis products, such as dried buds and pre-rolled joints.

The information on the packaging often does not correspond to the actual contents of the package. Dangerous synthetic cannabinoids have been detected in some products. This includes, for example, MDMB PINACA. This substance has been classified as a banned substance since this year.

A significant proportion of the chemical raw materials needed to produce new synthetic drugs enter Europe from Asian countries, primarily China and India. It is therefore important for regulatory authorities to monitor complex international supply chains. This requires national and international cooperation between government institutions, the chemical industry and professional associations. Such cooperation can assist in the timely identification of high-risk substances and suspicious commercial activities.

Methamphetamine remains one of the most problematic drugs in the Czech Republic. Its domestic production in small illegal laboratories continues to play a key role. Medicines containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine are misused, and chemicals such as red phosphorus are used. The availability of these raw materials is changing. Following restrictions on certain sources in recent years, import routes have diversified. Criminal groups import precursors from Poland and Serbia, but also from Ukraine or more distant countries. Crystalline ephedrine is appearing, suggesting leaks from legal distribution chains or the pharmaceutical industry.

Alongside traditional production methods, the so-called "Mexican model" is gaining in importance. This requires precursors such as BMK and P2P. These substances enable large-scale production of methamphetamine in industrially equipped laboratories, particularly in Western Europe. We have also encountered imports of methamphetamine in liquid form, which was then chemically converted back into crystalline form.

So-called "designer precursors" pose a major challenge for control authorities. These are chemically modified substances that are not included in the lists of controlled substances. However, they serve as direct starting materials for the production of synthetic drugs. These substances often have no legitimate use and are specifically designed to circumvent existing legislation. Their rapid evolution and availability, particularly from Asian countries, significantly reduce the effectiveness of traditional control measures. Such precursors enable the production of highly potent and health-risk substances.

The synthetic opioid segment is also gaining in importance, with precursors playing a key role. The high potency of these substances means that even a relatively small amount of the starting chemical can lead to the production of an extremely large number of doses with potentially fatal consequences.

Logistics and distribution mechanisms are gradually changing. Offenders are increasingly exploiting the anonymity of the digital environment, including e-commerce platforms, communication apps and the dark web. Both precursors and finished products are distributed via a large number of small consignments, which are difficult to monitor. They are often declared as ordinary goods.

A specific area of concern is the misuse of pharmaceutical products. Medicines containing benzodiazepines, opioids or other psychoactive substances are appearing on the black market. Availability via illegal online channels is increasing.

A significant problem is the diversion of substitution medicines from the legal system. In such cases, authorized patients obtain prescriptions for more medicines than necessary and then trade in them.

The response to these trends may be the gradual strengthening of legislative tools and international cooperation. Cooperation with the chemical and pharmaceutical industries and the use of early warning systems are also key.

Educational, Methodological and Preventive Activities

The National Drug Headquarters is involved in education, awareness-raising and the sharing of specialist knowledge on addictive substances. We organize educational activities for members of the security forces, teaching staff and professionals as well as the general public.

In 2025, the Coordination, Education and Strategy Department (OKVS) organized a series of educational and specialist activities. They focused on current developments in the drug scene, new phenomena in the field of addictive and other psychoactive substances, and related legislative changes, which primarily concerned the classification of psychoactive substances, psychomodulatory substances and the partial legalization of cannabis. They also participated in other working groups of the Police of the Czech Republic, such as the environmental crime unit (PS ENVIRO) and Operation Pangea VII led by Interpol. They act as lecturers at workshops for professionals as part of the Revolution Train project, for which the NPC serves as a long-term expert guarantor.

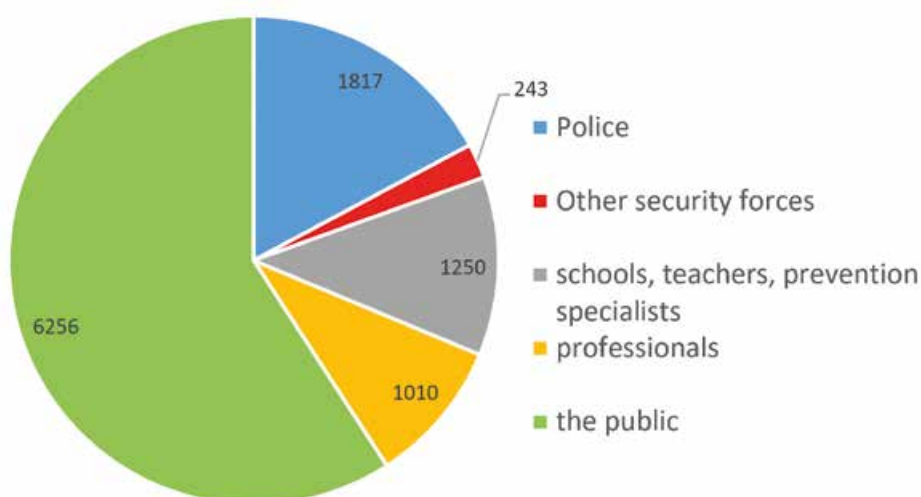
We provide information on current trends in the illicit drug markets and the consequences of unlawful conduct, assist with prevention, and share experiences from police practice. In doing so, we collaborate with numerous entities both within and outside the police, primarily with representatives of the Customs Administration, the Military Police, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture. We are also in contact the National Institute of Public Health, the State Agricultural and Food Inspection Authority, the Czech Trade Inspection Authority, the Chemi-

cal Industry Association, the Toxicology Information Centre, MetroHm, the Nové Česko Endowment Fund and others. We have also established cooperation with universities and secondary schools, such as the Police Academy of the Czech Republic, the Czech Technical University and the University of Chemistry and Technology, the Ambis University, and the Secondary Technical School and Vocational School in Prague – Hrdlořezy.

In addition to lectures, seminars and conferences, we organize a course twice a year for police officers specializing in drug-related crime, aimed at deepening professional knowledge and sharing the latest insights into drug-related crime and related security issues.

In 2025, we also organized an international conference in Benešov, focusing primarily on chemical substances and drug precursors. We also participated in numerous expert presentations within international platforms focused on drugs and drug-related crime, such as the EUDA meeting in Portugal. In total, over ten thousand people took part in more than 100 different educational and preventive activities organized by the National Drug Headquarters in 2025.

Current developments in the drug scene point to the growing dynamism and volatility of individual trends. Alongside traditional addictive substances, new psychoactive sub-





„In connection with the emergence of high-risk synthetic opioids in Europe, we have also focused on the more accurate collection of statistical data and insights regarding drug-related crime, drug offences, and fatal and non-fatal intoxications involving new psychoactive substances and traditional drugs“

stances are appearing with increasing frequency, often distributed via the internet or social media. At the same time, the digital environment significantly influences distribution methods and communication among substance users. These factors place increased demands on the expertise of professionals and on their ability to respond flexibly to new phenomena.

Members of the OKVS therefore also focus on developing methodological and informational tools that respond to current developments in the drug scene and changes in legislation. We have also prepared a presentation on addictive substances, the current drug scene and legal standards in this area for police prevention officers. It serves as a standardized educational and presentation tool for the preventive activities of the Czech Police.

The National Drug Headquarters publishes the Drugs & Forensics Bulletin four times a year. It focuses on issues relating to addictive substances, forensic analysis and related security topics. The Bulletin serves as a platform for sharing specialist knowledge and experience in the field of drug-related crime and other associated specialist topics. The publication is now listed in the CEEOL database of scientific journals

and has also been included in the ERIH PLUS index of European specialist journals.

International cooperation in the field of drug prevention with partner institutions abroad has shown that it is necessary to utilize online platforms, social media and multimedia content. We use the insights from our trips abroad are being used in the preparation of a new concept for the Police of the Czech Republic's prevention projects. We are striving to ensure they take a modern and interactive form. It will appeal particularly to the younger generation explaining the issues surrounding addictive and other psychoactive substances in a clear and engaging manner. We are also using current technologies to develop new information materials and prevention tools.

In connection with the emergence of high-risk synthetic opioids in Europe, we have also focused on the more accurate collection of statistical data and insights regarding drug-related crime, drug offences, and fatal and non-fatal intoxications involving new psychoactive substances and traditional drugs, so that we are able to respond to situations that may be caused by often highly dangerous psychoactive substances occurring domestically or abroad.

International Cooperation

The National Drug Headquarters is responsible for investigating the most serious forms of drug-related crime on an international scale and cooperates with police and judicial partners abroad. The situation on the European and global markets for illicit narcotic and psychotropic substances and their precursors is changing rapidly. This is one of the reasons why international cooperation is a priority for our unit.



Illustration photo, source: Eurojust

We cooperate most frequently and most intensively with partner units in neighboring countries. Direct communication is particularly advantageous in cases where a rapid response to the current operational situation is required. For mutual cooperation, we utilize liaison officers and police attachés from foreign security forces accredited to the Czech Republic, as well as liaison officers from the Czech Police abroad.

We cooperate with Poland on many cases. In 2025, we also joined to the new HYDRA project ("Bridging the Gap: Advancing Operational Law Enforcement Cooperation in Schengen Member States – HYDRA"). This two-year project aims to strengthen cooperation between EU Member States in the fight against the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs, particularly synthetic cathinones. Other active partners include, for example, Germany, the Netherlands, Fran-

ce, Spain and Sweden. The main objective of the project is to streamline joint cross-border operations in terms of both operational and investigative aspects, as well as the authorization process, i.e. the administrative side. In addition to coordination and expert meetings, the project also comprises practical workshops focused on controlled deliveries and cross-border surveillance, improving the identification and seizure of drugs during joint international operations, and training on how to effectively use specific operational tools during cross-border operations. These include voice interception devices, advanced GPS tracking devices and radio location trackers. In addition to the launch conference and some of the workshops, we also took part in expert meetings on synthetic cathinones.

In our efforts to uncover drug-related crime, we also cooperate with more distant European countries that play a significant role in the international drug trade. We have established important cooperation in particular with Ukraine, Spain and the United Kingdom. Thanks to joint cases, we have established contacts in Ukraine with both units specializing in international organized drug crime, namely the Department for Combating Drug Crime and the Department of Strategic Investigations of the National Police of Ukraine.

Direct cooperation also continued with the European Operational Team (EOT) based in southern Spain. It focuses on criminal organizations operating in the Costa del Sol region, particularly in the smuggling of cannabis and cocaine via container transport from North Africa and Latin America to Europe. The NPC's cooperation with the EOT takes the form of operational information exchange in ongoing cases. In addition, we participate online in regular meetings organized by the project's steering committee.

Among our non-European contacts, our most significant partner remains the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), specifically its regional office in Vienna. Their global network of offices, with contacts with local law enforcement agencies, enables our unit to secure support in countries where we lack our own intelligence reach. These are most often countries in Latin and Central America, the Caribbean or the Middle East. To a lesser extent, we also cooperate with the Vienna office of HSI (Homeland Security Investigations of US Immigration and Customs Enforcement).

In cooperation with Europol (the European Police Office) and Eurojust (the European Union Agency



Illustration photo, source: Eurojust

for Judicial Cooperation), where we also have our representatives, highly effective operational and coordination meetings are held on ongoing cases, enabling us to plan and carry out various actions in ongoing cases in a synchronized manner across all involved states. A significant benefit is also the possibility of requesting these agencies to co-finance certain expenses related to ongoing cases.

Within the framework of joint investigation teams for ongoing criminal proceedings, we actively led 15 international projects last year with the support of Eurojust. The actual amount drawn down by the NPC was CZK 2.158 million. We used the funds primarily to cover expenses for operational and judicial cooperation between EU Member States – interpreting, translations, funding for operational meetings and operational equipment.

We also utilized project support from Europol's Low Value Grants (LVG) for EMPACT SYD and EMPACT CCH, as well as the Eastern Partnership call for proposals. In the spring of 2025, one of these projects was successfully completed with a total budget of CZK 747,000. During the year, the agency approved the implementation of a further three projects linked to ongoing criminal proceedings, with a total budget of CZK 1.957 million.

In cooperation with the ÚZČ (Special Techniques Unit) and NCTEKK (Unit Against Terrorism, Extremism and Cybercrime), we are now in our second year of implementing the project "Enhancing Capabilities and Competences in the Field of Education and Analysis", registration number CZ.13.01.03/00/23_006/0000009. The project is co-financed by the EU Home Affairs Fund, the Operational Program of the Internal Security Fund (OP ISF). The aim of the project is to support capabilities and competencies in the fight against serious, organized or cross-border crime, with a focus on detecting, investigating and preventing drug-related crime, through the improvement of equipment and the training of Police of the Czech Republic (PČR) personnel. It was launched in May 2024, with completion scheduled for April 2027. The total estimated cost is CZK 14 million.

All these European projects lead to the deepening of international cooperation. They consist in an increase in the operational capacity of the unit's operational and analytical



Financováno
Evropskou unií



Spolufinancováno
Evropskou unií

units, and, above all, to the dismantling of organized criminal groups committing serious drug-related offences within the EU and outside EU Member States.

In cooperation with Europol, we also participate in the activities of the EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats) platform, specifically under the EMPACT Synthetic Drugs and New Psychoactive Substances (EMPACT SYD) Operational Action Plan and the EMPACT Cocaine, Cannabis, Heroin (EMPACT CCH) Operational Action Plan. Given that the Czech Republic has long been one of the major producers and distributors of methamphetamine in Central Europe, our participation within this platform is more intensive in the EMPACT SYD chapter. We lead an operational activity entitled 'High-risk criminal networks in Ukraine' within that chapter. It aimed at detecting and combating the production and distribution of synthetic drugs carried out by Ukrainian criminal organizations within the EU.

NPC representatives also participate in international training activities organized by CEPOL, ILEA and MEPA, focusing on issues related to the fight against drug-related crime, such as the dismantling of illicit laboratories, the seizure of proceeds from drug-related crime, new trends in confiscation, high-risk criminal networks involved in drug-related crime, and the implementation of joint investigation teams.

At the end of 2025, we joined nearly two hundred delegates from 51 countries at the 9th EU Drugs Conference held at Europol's headquarters in The Hague. We met with a number of colleagues from international organizations such as EUDA, MAOC, Frontex, UNODC, WCO, Interpol and Eurojust. The conference highlighted current issues in the production and trafficking of illicit psychotropic substances, the trafficking of precursors, pre-precursors and other chemicals, identified new trends and threats, and presented an expanded portfolio of common EU tools and strategies designed to make law enforcement agencies' fight against the most serious forms of organized drug crime more effective.

Asset Recovery

The financial investigation that precedes the seizure of proceeds from drug-related crime is one of the NPC's key activities in detecting and prosecuting serious drug-related crime. In addition to identifying and prosecuting offenders, the aim is to deprive them of the proceeds of their criminal activities. Such proceeds constitute both the economic motivation and the basis for further criminal activity by organized groups. This approach is based on the long-standing principle that criminal activity must not be a paying concern.

In 2025, the National Drug Headquarters seized assets with a total value of CZK 125,231,844 as part of criminal proceedings. This includes funds in cash, bank accounts and virtual currencies amounted to CZK 42,361,744. The value of seized vehicles reached CZK 36,828,000 and that of real estate CZK 30,700,000. The remainder consisted mainly of luxury items such as designer watches, jewelry, precious metals, electronics and securities.

At the same time, narcotic and psychotropic substances were seized. Their value on the black market was estimated at CZK 438,031,300. Removing these drugs from circulation dealt a significant blow to the economic base of organized groups. The total impact on the perpetrators' assets and profits thus exceeded CZK 563 million in 2025.

Financial investigations are conducted systematically throughout the entire preparatory phase of criminal proceedings. We place emphasis on the timely identification, documentation and seizure of assets derived from criminal activity or related to it, including subsequent confiscation.

We most frequently use the instruments of seizing the proceeds and instruments of criminal activity (Section 79a of the Code of Criminal Procedure) and the seizure of substitute value (Section 79g of the Code of Criminal Procedure). There has been a long-term increase in the use of the seizure of part of the property (Section 358b of the Code of Criminal Procedure), known

as extended confiscation. This trend testifies to the quality of financial investigations and to the confidence of supervising public prosecutors in the proposals of the police authority. It confirms the importance of this tool, particularly in cases of serious drug-related crime. Compared with the previous year, the frequency of asset seizure in the context of the enforcement of monetary penalties (Section 344a of the Code of Criminal Procedure) fell slightly. This is, paradoxically, positive in the context of drug-related crime. Offenders usually do not possess legal assets. It is therefore more appropriate to use instruments that allow us to target the illegal, or the portion of assets not substantiated by legal income. Compared to the years 2021 to 2023, however, the use of financial penalties by public prosecutors is more frequent. To a lesser extent, we also utilize the institutions of securing the victim's claim (Section 47 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) and securing the enforcement of the penalty of forfeiture of property (Section 347 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

We take a comprehensive approach to the seizure of assets. In addition to assets demonstrably derived from criminal activity, we also focus on assets of unclear origin or legally held assets. The securing of it has a significant impact on the offender.

Findings from financial investigations have long confirmed the high adaptability of offenders in dealing proceeds of crime. A significant trend is the abuse of the flat-rate tax scheme. This

DRUG	QUANTITY	VALUE	MARKET PRICE
Cocaine	8 832 g	CZK 17 664 000	2 000 CZK/g
Methamphetamine	23 577 g	CZK 35 365 500	1 500 CZK/g
Heroin	23 146 g	CZK 27 775 200	1 200 CZK/g
MDMA (ecstasy)	4 079 g	CZK 2 039 500	500 CZK/g
Ketamin	116 287 g	CZK 58 143 500	500 CZK/g
Clefedron	953 000 g	CZK 285 900 000	300 CZK/g
Marijuana	55 718 g	CZK 11 143 600	200 CZK/g
CZK 438 031 300			



allows income to be declared without supporting documentation up to CZK 2 million per year. Organized groups distribute illegal proceeds among several people, often including close associates or family members. They act as self-employed individuals. In this way, they are able to launder sums significantly exceeding the individual limit.

At the same time, offenders often acquire assets through leasing, loans or operating leases, thereby reducing the likelihood of their direct confiscation. The practice of transferring assets to other individuals or legal entities to conceal true ownership also persists.

In addition, there is a noticeable trend towards a so-called “consumptive lifestyle”. Offenders do not invest a significant portion of their proceeds but spend them on an ongoing basis.

Consequently, the potential for confiscation often lies primarily in cash seized during operations or the contents of safety deposit boxes.

Data from financial investigations reveal several significant trends: growing investment in property, the use of Czech bank accounts for so-called ‘pass-through’ transactions, and the diversion of financial flows away from the traditional banking sector.

Alternative financial service providers (fintech), including mobile apps, online investment tools and cryptocurrencies, are playing an increasingly significant role. These tools enable rapid transfers of funds outside the traditional banking sector. They complicate their monitoring and potential confiscation, particularly given the lack of harmonized international regulation.

Current legislation is unable to adequately address some of these practices, particularly with regard to extended confiscation without a final conviction.

Certain groups, particularly those of Vietnamese and Balkan origin, have long utilized informal payment systems such as hawala. They allow funds to be moved outside the official financial sector. At the same time, there is a noticeable increase in investment in real estate and the use of Czech bank accounts for so-called ‘pass-through’ transactions.

The total value of the seized assets and the drugs confiscated confirms the high effectiveness of financial investigations as a tool in the fight against drug-related crime. The range of legal instruments used corresponds to the asset profile of offenders and enables the seizure of assets across the entire spectrum – from demonstrably illegal assets, through assets of unclear origin, to legal assets, the seizure of which has a significant deterrent effect.

The long-term increase in the use of extended confiscation, the stable volume of seized proceeds and the ability to respond to new trends in financial flows demonstrate that financial investigations remain one of the most effective tools in the fight against organized drug crime.

Selected cases involving significant seized assets

„HAKA“

Detectives arrested and charged 11 people. In addition to 12 kg of pseudoephedrine tablets, drugs, chemicals, weapons and unstamped or counterfeit cigarettes, the VAT evasion on which amounted to nearly CZK 5,000,000, they seized funds and assets totaling over CZK 12 million. During the investigation, detectives extended the criminal proceedings against two individuals to include the offence of money laundering as accomplices, as they facilitated the purchase of a motorcycle stolen in Austria.



„MUSCLE II“

The National Drug Headquarters is prosecuting 14 people in the Muscle II case, in which customs officers uncovered the operations of an organized group. The case involved anabolic steroids from the Baltic states and the distribution of cocaine. 60,000 packs of anabolic steroids and assets with a total value exceeding 10 million crowns were seized. We are prosecuting not only the criminal activity in question, but also the deliberate laundering of the proceeds derived from it.



„KARDIO“

Detectives arrested and charged 13 people with drug offences and trafficking in anabolic steroids. They seized a flat worth nearly 3,000,000 crowns, investment gold worth approximately 1,000,000 crowns, luxury watches, three motor vehicles and 628,750 CZK in cash. They also seized drugs, anabolic steroids and steroids, two gas pistols, ammunition and a fuse for an artillery shell.

„HAGRID“

In cooperation with the General Directorate of Customs, criminal investigators seized assets worth over 40,000,000 CZK and initiated criminal proceedings against 5 individuals and 4 legal entities. Among other things, kilograms of precious metals, two properties and a boat were seized. The proceedings to date have established a total profit from the illegal trade in poison, specifically mercury, of at least CZK 90,000,000..



„KOHVER“

We also secure assets for the purposes of criminal proceedings conducted abroad. In cooperation with Estonia as part of international judicial cooperation, NPC detectives arrested two individuals.

During house searches and searches of other premises, they seized funds totaling nearly one million crowns, jewelry, payment cards, electronics, computer equipment and forged documents.



**Police of the Czech Republic
The National Drug Headquarters
of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service**

Statistical Data on Drug Crime Czech Republic 2025

**Source: The Police of the Czech Republic
The General Directorate of Customs of the MF CR**

**Elaborated: The Coordination, Education and Strategy Department,
the National Drug Headquarters of the Criminal Police
and Investigation Service of the Police of the Czech Republic**

CZECH REPUBLIC - 2025



REGION	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
South Bohemia	149	165	0
South Moravian	173	201	4
Karlovy Vary	78	83	6
Hradec Kralove	166	186	3
Liberec	110	133	3
Moravian-Silesian	209	266	3
Olomouc	179	212	2
Pardubice	105	115	0
Pilsen	123	124	9
Prague	441	476	8
Central Bohemia	338	378	18
Ústí	282	343	1
Highlands	78	89	0
Zlin	62	63	2
NDH	24	153	0
Customs Admin	342	81	283
Prison Service ČR	157	126	55
TOTAL	3 016	3 194	397



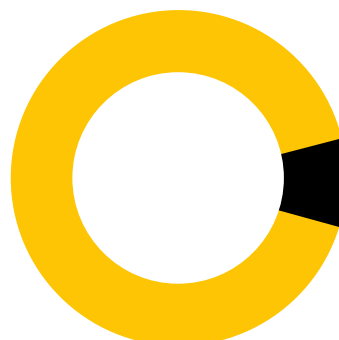
SEX	NUMBER
male	2 705
female	489



adults	3 109
15-18 years old	68
under 15 years old	17



**Czechs
91,1 %**



**Foreigners
8,9 %**



Czechs	2 911
foreigners	283

National Drug Headquarters, Criminal Police and Investigation Service

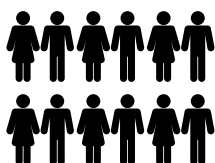
UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
NDH	24	153	0
Customs Administration	4	17	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

SEX	NUMBER
male	144
female	26



adults	170
15-18 years old	0
under 15 years old	0

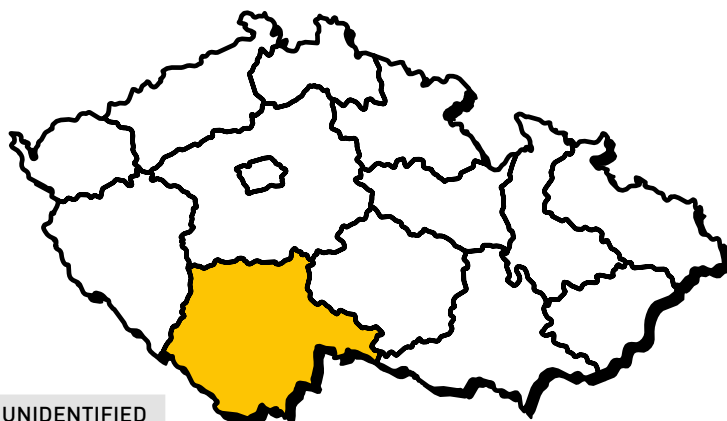


§	NUMBER
283	157
284	7
285	0
286	13
287	0
288	19



CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER	CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	Moldávie	1
Czech Republic	122	Poland	9
China	1	Russia	2
Kazakhstan	2	Slovakia	7
Kosovo	3	Serbia	1
Lithuania	1	Ukraine	10
Macedonia	2	Vietnam	6
Malaysia	1		

South Bohemia Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
České Budějovice	37	37	0
Český Krumlov	15	24	0
Jindřichův Hradec	29	31	0
Písek	22	22	0
Prachatice	12	14	0
Strakonice	3	4	0
Tábor	31	33	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0
TOTAL	149	165	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

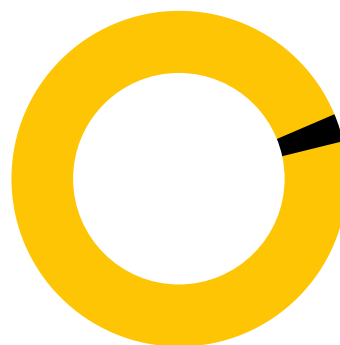
SEX	NUMBER
male	141
female	28



adults	160
15-18 years old	7
under 15 years old	2



Czechs
98 %

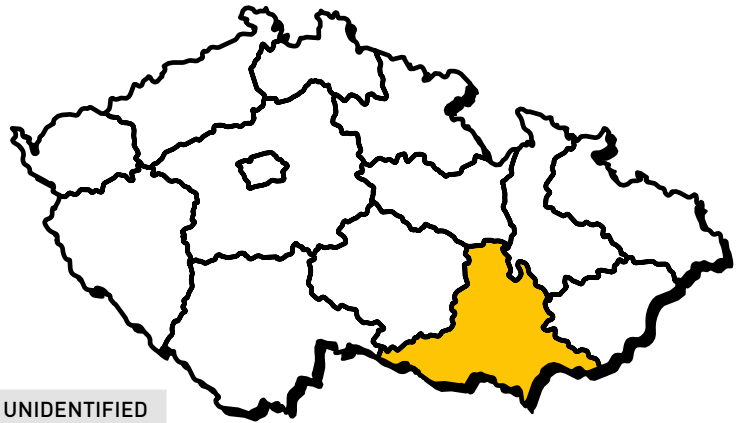


Foreigners
2 %

§	NUMBER
283	148
284	18
285	5
286	0
287	1
288	0

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	165
Austria	1
Romania	1
Slovakia	1
Vietnam	1

South Moravia Region

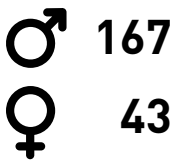


UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Blansko	10	12	2
Brno - city	42	44	0
Brno - rural	22	28	0
Břeclav	29	30	0
Hodonín	31	38	0
Vyškov	11	10	1
Znojmo	24	29	1
Regional Directorate	4	10	0
TOTAL	173	201	4
Customs Administration	4	4	0
Prison Service	7	5	2

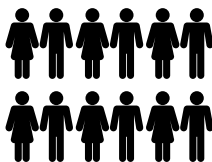
Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

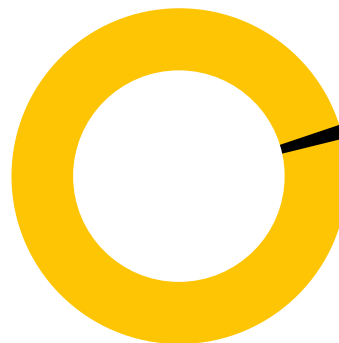
SEX	NUMBER
male	167
female	43



adults	219
15-18 years old	3
under 15 years old	0



Czechs
98,6 %

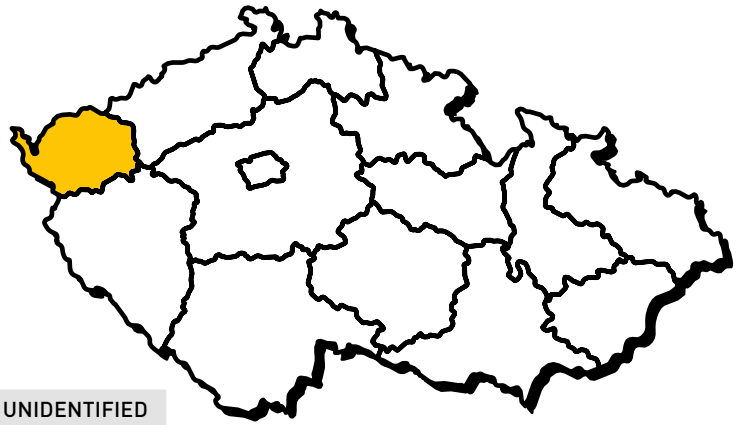


Foreigners
1,4 %

§	NUMBER
283	169
284	38
285	8
286	12
287	0
288	0

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	207
Slovakia	3

Karlovy Vary Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Cheb	19	22	2
Karlovy Vary	32	31	3
Sokolov	20	24	0
Regional Directorate	7	6	1
TOTAL	78	83	6
Customs Administration	1	1	0
Prison Service	10	6	6

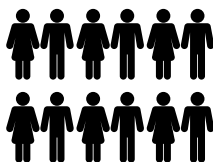
Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

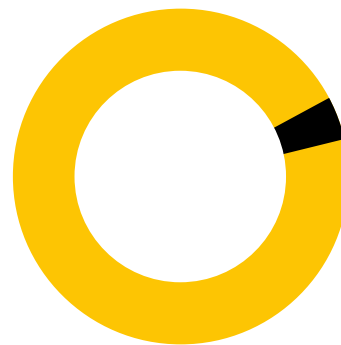
SEX	NUMBER
male	78
female	12



adults	86
15-18 years old	4
under 15 years old	0



Czechs
92 %

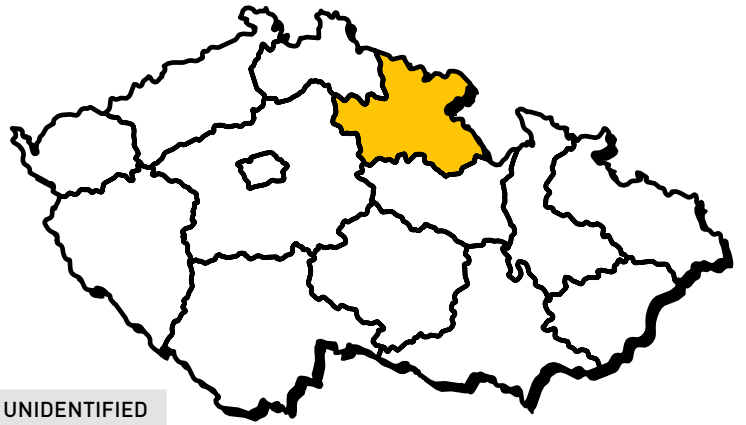


Foreigners
8 %

§	NUMBER
283	74
284	20
285	5
286	2
287	0
288	2

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	82
Germany	3
Slovakia	3
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	1

Hradec Králové Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Hradec Králové	46	45	1
Jičín	19	29	1
Náchod	31	31	1
Rychnov nad Kněžnou	13	14	0
Trutnov	33	33	0
Regional Directorate	24	34	0
TOTAL	166	186	3
Customs Administration	1	1	0
Prison Service	5	14	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

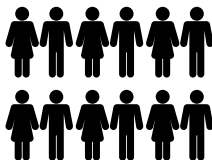
SEX	NUMBER
male	171
female	30



♂ 171
♀ 30



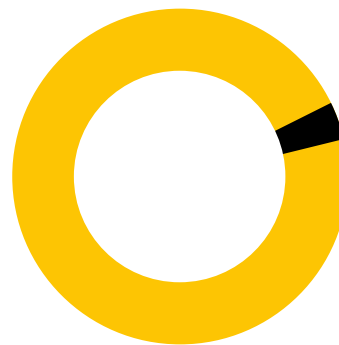
adults	194
15-18 years old	6
under 15 years old	1



§	NUMBER
283	131
284	47
285	3
286	29
287	1
288	5
283a	1



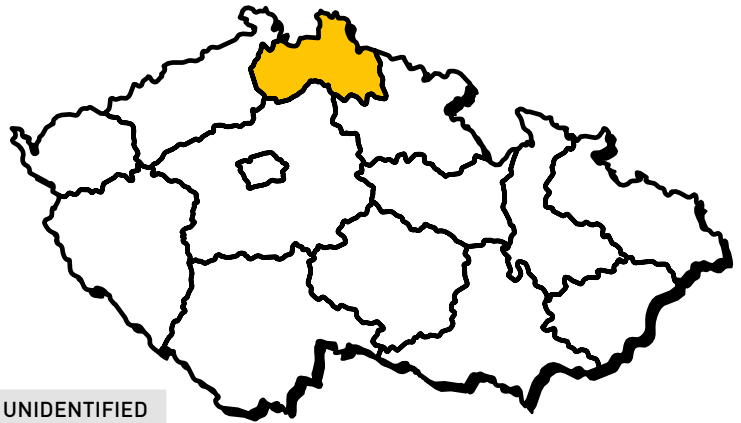
Czechs
95 %



Foreigners
5 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	191
Netherlands	1
Poland	4
Slovakia	3
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	1

Liberec Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Česká Lípa	47	48	2
Jablonec nad Nisou	14	16	0
Liberec	35	35	1
Semily	9	13	0
Regional Directorate	5	21	0
TOTAL	110	133	3
Customs Administration	4	4	0
Prison Service	23	16	8

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

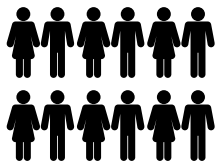
SEX	NUMBER
male	129
female	24



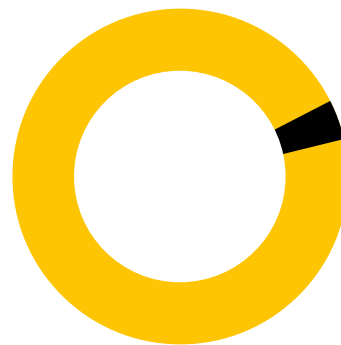
♂ 129
♀ 24



adults	153
15-18 years old	0
under 15 years old	0



Czechs
94,8 %

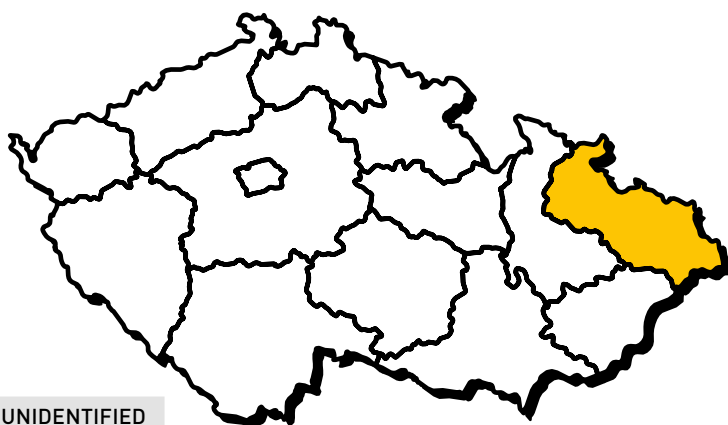


Foreigners
5,2 %

§	NUMBER
283	111
284	42
285	10
286	5
287	3
288	3
251a	1

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	145
Slovakia	5
Ukraine	3

Moravia-Silesia Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Bruntál	26	31	0
Frydek Mistek	22	27	0
Karviná	51	64	1
Nový Jičín	8	8	0
Opava	32	34	1
Ostrava	59	80	1
Regional Directorate	11	22	0
TOTAL	209	266	3
Customs Administration	16	15	1
Prison Service	1	1	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

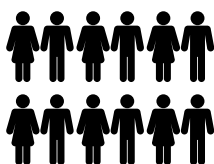
SEX	NUMBER
male	241
female	41



♂ 241

♀ 41

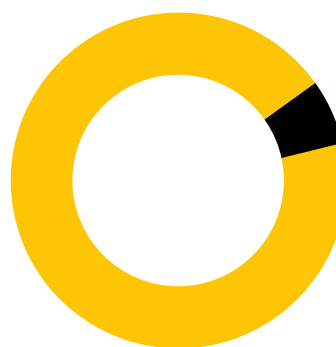
adults	277
15-18 years old	4
under 15 years old	1



§	NUMBER
283	241
284	38
285	7
286	10
287	6
288	0



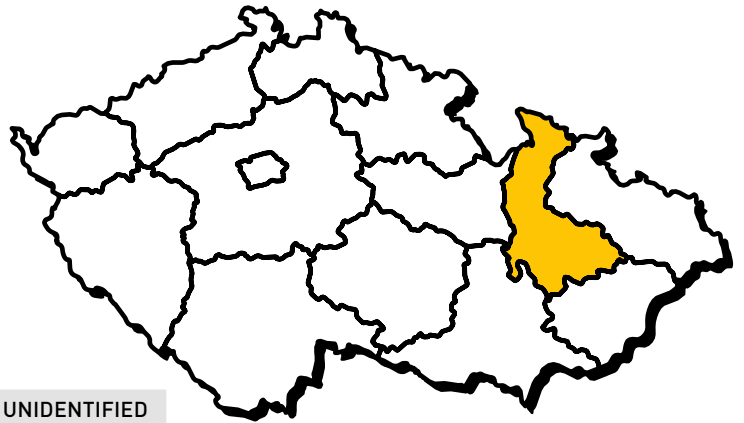
Czechs
92 %



Foreigners
8 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	260
Poland	13
Slovakia	7
Ukraine	1
Vietnam	1

Olomouc Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Jeseník	29	31	0
Olomouc	35	37	1
Prostějov	27	32	0
Přerov	35	36	1
Šumperk	50	61	0
Regional Directorate	3	15	0
TOTAL	179	212	2
Customs Administration	9	11	0
Prison Service	0	0	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

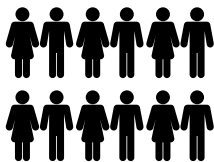
SEX	NUMBER
male	195
female	28



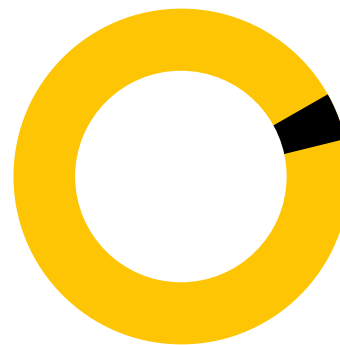
♂ 195

♀ 28

adults	211
15-18 years old	10
under 15 years old	2




Czechs
96 %

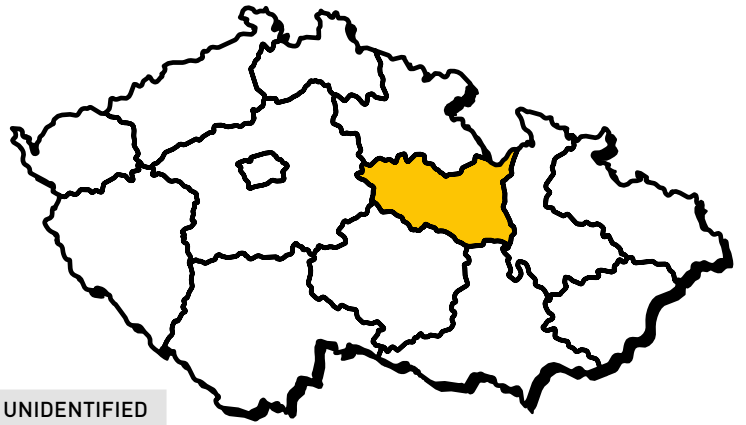



Foreigners
4 %

§	NUMBER
283	179
284	39
285	3
286	0
287	0
288	3
283a	2

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	213
Moldova	1
Poland	6
Slovakia	3

Pardubice Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Chrudim	11	12	0
Pardubice	33	36	0
Svitavy	34	34	0
Ústí nad Orlicí	24	26	0
Regional Directorate	3	7	0
TOTAL	105	115	0
Customs Administration	1	1	0
Prison Service	12	7	6

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

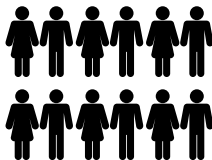
SEX	NUMBER
male	107
female	16



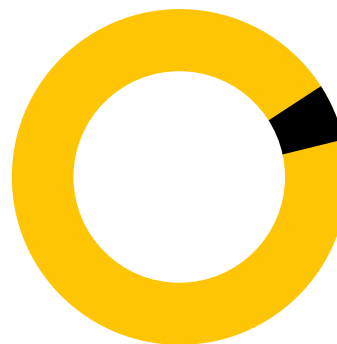
♂ 107
♀ 16



adults	115
15-18 years old	6
under 15 years old	2



Czechs
93,5 %

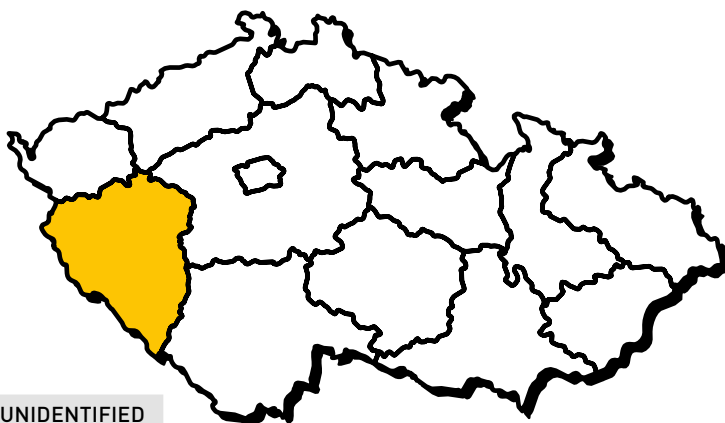


Foreigners
6,5 %

§	NUMBER
283	101
284	28
285	3
286	3
287	0
288	0
283a	2

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	115
Slovakia	4
Poland	1
Ukraine	3

Pilsen Region



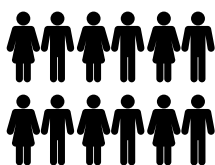
UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Domažlice	16	16	0
Klatovy	11	13	0
Plzeň - city	48	42	8
Plzeň - rural	23	23	0
Rokycany	6	6	1
Tachov	14	15	0
Regional Directorate	5	9	0
TOTAL	123	124	9
Customs Administration	1	1	0
Prison Service	28	13	16

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

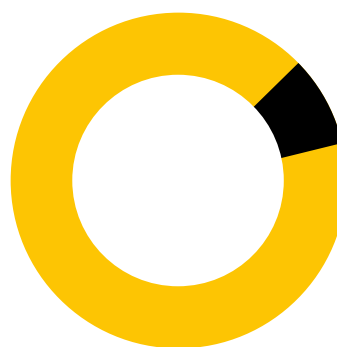
SEX	NUMBER
male	120
female	18



adults	134
15-18 years old	4
under 15 years old	0

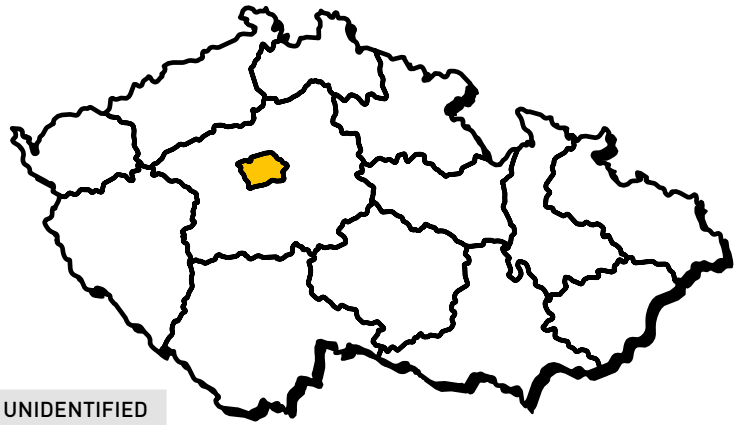


§	NUMBER
283	105
284	47
285	10
286	6
287	1
288	0



CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Belarus	1
Czech Republic	126
Hungary	1
Germany	1
Slovakia	4
Ukraine	5

Prague



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Praha I	148	164	3
Praha II	108	111	1
Praha III	41	43	0
Praha IV	129	134	4
Regional Directorate	15	24	0
TOTAL	441	476	8
Customs Administration	287	14	278
Prison Service	11	13	3

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	1
offenders	1

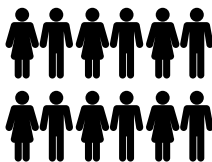
SEX	NUMBER
male	428
female	75



♂ 428

♀ 75

adults	497
15-18 years old	6
under 15 years old	0



§	NUMBER
283	563
284	196
285	2
286	3
287	1
288	50
283a	1



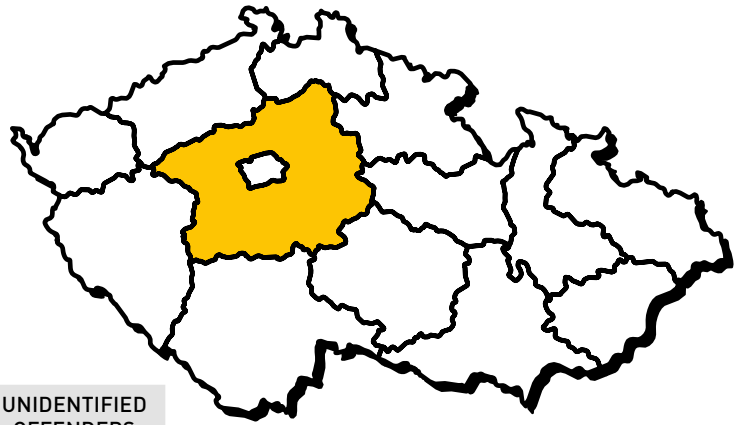
Czechs
78,9 %



Foreigners
21,1%

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER	CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Albania	1	Netherlands	2
Belarus	4	Poland	1
Bulgaria	2	Austria	3
Czech Republic	397	Romania	1
China	1	Russia	6
France	1	Greece	1
Croatia	1	Slovakia	10
India	1	Serbia	1
Italy	3	Spain	1
Israel	2	Turkey	1
Luxembourg	1	Ukraine	43
Hungary	2	Great Britain	1
Moldova	1	Vietnam	3
Nigeria	12		

Central Bohemia Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Benešov	16	16	0
Beroun	50	51	2
Kladno	35	44	2
Kolín	37	40	1
Kutná Hora	11	10	1
Mělník	24	28	0
Mladá Boleslav	44	46	1
Nymburk	28	47	1
Praha rural - south	24	23	2
Praha rural - east	26	30	0
Praha rural - west	11	3	8
Příbram	17	23	0
Rakovník	10	10	0
Regional Directorate	5	7	0
TOTAL	338	378	18
Customs Administration	5	4	2
Prison Service	27	21	10

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation	
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

SEX	NUMBER
male	333
female	70

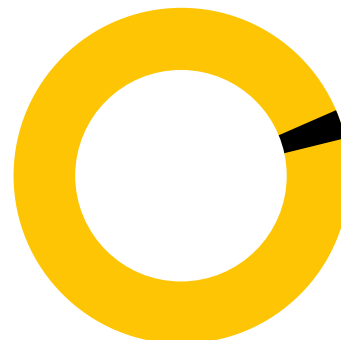


♂ 333
♀ 70

adults	399
15-18 years old	2
under 15 years old	2



Czechs
97,2 %



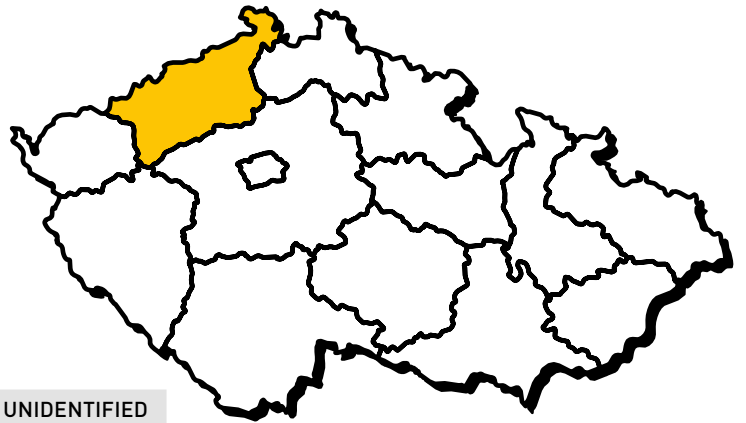
Foreigners
2,8 %

§	NUMBER
283	319
284	98
285	16
286	6
287	0
288	3
283a	4

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	376
Georgia	2
Croatia	1
Lithuania	2
Hungary	2
Germany	3

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Poland	2
Russia	1
Slovakia	7
Ukraine	5
Vietnam	1

Ústí nad Labem Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Děčín	42	42	0
Chomutov	64	90	0
Litoměřice	15	14	1
Louny	30	47	0
Most	48	54	0
Teplice	54	58	0
Ústí nad Labem	26	31	0
Regional Directorate	3	7	0
TOTAL	282	343	1
Customs Administration	1	0	1
Prison Service	18	17	2

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

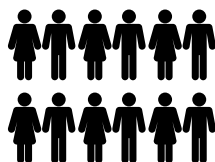
SEX	NUMBER
male	298
female	62



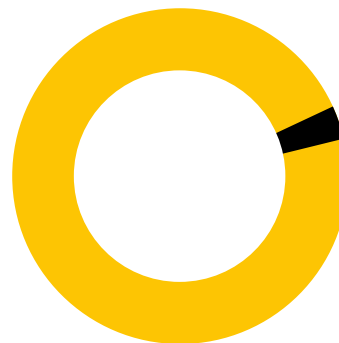
♂ 298

♀ 62

adults	351
15-18 years old	5
under 15 years old	4



Czechs
98 %

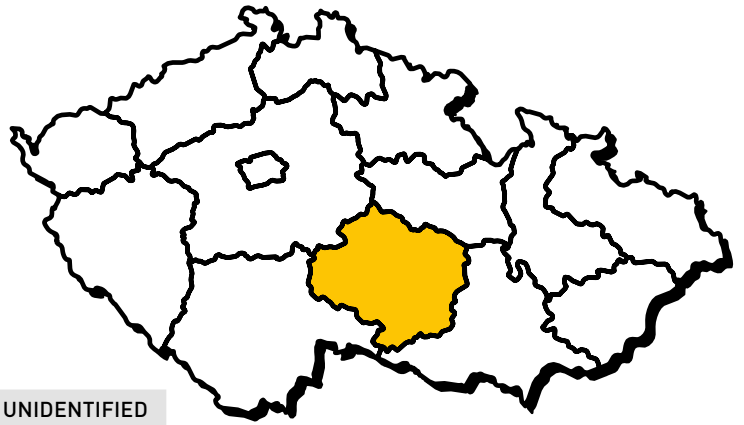


Foreigners
2 %

§	NUMBER
283	329
284	32
285	5
286	2
287	0
288	1

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	348
Macedonia	1
Poland	3
Slovakia	7
Ukraine	1

Vysočina Region



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Havlíčkův Brod	28	28	0
Jihlava	15	23	0
Pelhřimov	3	3	0
Třebíč	22	24	0
Žďár nad Sázavou	10	11	0
Regional Directorate	0	0	0
TOTAL	78	89	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

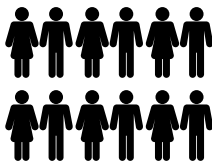
criminal cases	0
offenders	0

Customs Administration	3	2	1
Prison Service	15	13	2

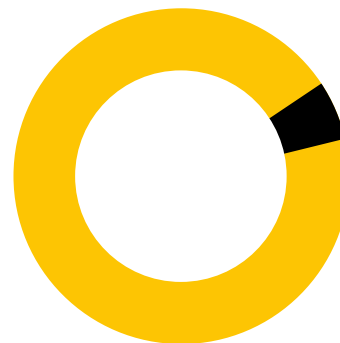
SEX	NUMBER
male	90
female	14



adults	101
15-18 years old	2
under 15 years old	1




Czechs
96 %

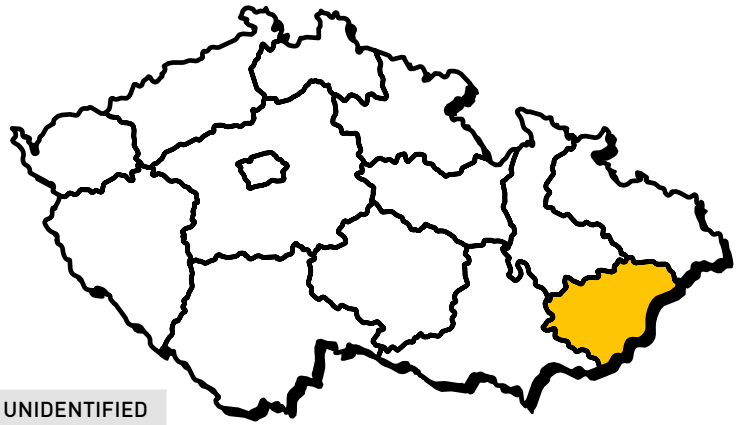



Foreigners
4 %

§	NUMBER
283	98
284	8
285	1
286	1
287	0
288	2

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Bulgaria	1
Czech Republic	100
France	1
Austria	2

Zlínský kraj



UNIT	CRIMINAL CASES	OFFENDERS	UNIDENTIFIED OFFENDERS
Kroměříž	9	8	1
Uherské Hradiště	25	25	1
Vsetín	12	12	0
Zlín	13	13	0
Regional Directorate	3	5	0
TOTAL	62	63	2
Customs Administration	1	2	0
Prison Service	0	0	0

Police and Customs Administration Cooperation

criminal cases	0
offenders	0

SEX	NUMBER
male	63
female	2

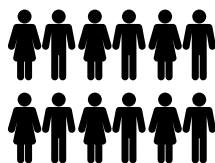


63



2

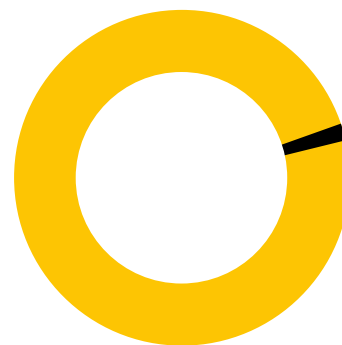
adults	62
15-18 years old	3
under 15 years old	0



§	NUMBER
283	39
284	25
285	1
286	3
287	0
288	0



Czechs
99 %



Foreigners
1 %

CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER
Czech Republic	64
Slovakia	1

Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized – by region

REGION	NDH			South Bohemia			South Moravian			Karlovy Vary			Hradec Králové			Liberec			Moravian-Silesian			Olomouc		
	Police	CA		Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS
Cannabis products																								
Cannabis – plants (pcs)	74			523			131			401			240			316			404			66		
Cannabis – dry weight (g)	29 212,54	15 964		40 430,4	71,7		83 026,9	692,3	10,7	50 189,1	90	0,09	20 223,67			36 607,18	13,0	166,8	79 165,6	15 049,3		37 080,2	50,6	
Phoenix Tears (ml)																								
Hashish (g)	3 011,98			0,27									155,38			3,2								
Hashish oil (g)																								
GROW ROOMS	7			10			5			6			6			8			7			4		
Stimulants																								
Amphetamine (g)	42,31			0,28						2,3			16,161			40,98		0,1						0,051
Ecstasy (g)	4 271,28			376,03	0,28		12,297	81,2					1312,88			5,71			17,81			258,35	0,16	
Ecstasy (tablets)	41			98	254					233			2520			182			36					
Phenethylamine (g)																								
Methamphetamine/pervitin (g)	24 792,24			954,77			3 965,90	2,213	230,74		8,1	3 777,67	5,483	1 040,67	11,23	59,72	602,68	19,4			1 052,12	20,628		
Methamphetamine/pervitin (tab.)	1																							
METH. LABORATORIES	6			2			32			1			6			15			31			4		
Opiates																								
Heroin (g)	1 941,2	14 215					8,244																	
Poppy seed (g)																								
Opium (ml)																								
LABS. Opium/morphine/heroin																								
Cocaine products																								
Cocain (g)	7 610,56	0,2	24,92				3,086	40,75	5,86				399,386			9,37	5,80		19,16	1,95		128,51		
Halucinogens																								
LSD (trips)	3 279						2						28			2			25	28		4		
LSD (tablets)																								
LSD (g)																								0,015
Magic mush. (g) (psilocin/psilocybin)	81,45						15,14						55,21			4,97			105					
Magic mushrooms (fruiting bodies)			30					24					14									598	298	
Other substances																								
GBL (g)																								
GBL (ml)																								
GHB (g)																								
GHB (ml)																								
Phenibut (capsules)																								
Kata edible (g)													1,477											

Pardubice			Pilsen			Prague			Central Bohemia			Ústí			Highlands			Zlín			ČR			TOTAL	
Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	Customs Administration	Prison Service		OFFENCES (PCR+CA)
27			659			259			385	5		1 772			9			69			5 335	5	0	478	5 818
7 271,15		12,658	39 690,0		5,55	21 135,39		27 826,0	1,76	55 689,62	4 200,4	43,0	36 055,66		18,8	2 647,15	2,1	16,9		22 002,6	560 427,22	63 958,81	276,27	15 585	640 247,30
																					0	0	0	20	20
			5,39			1 071		10 092,312		3 735,20	107,52		767,4								8 749,83	10 199,83	0	109,96	19 059,62
						6,06															6,06	0	0		6,06
0			13			12			12			8			0						99	0	0		99
			0,46			91,051	178,85		720,575	1,233		94,8				0,011	35,417				1 044,05	180,41	0	21,14	1 245,61
13,65			53,334			520,59	3196,835		6825,742	2,933		116,741			78,579			0,358			13 863,36	3 281,41	0	37,51	17 182,27
13			5			487	378		100,5												3 715,5	632	0	76,5	4 424
									44,351												44,35	0	206,18		250,54
1 190,70	7,59	2 293,86	0,07	23,8	1 667,58	37 947,6	50,479	1 270,87		40,50	5 427,125		5,3	258,26		3,008	459,24	1,29			48 984,41	38 000,21	0	2 045,01	89 029,63
																					1	0	0	4	5
6			10			11			14			15			8						169	0	0		169
			10,59			24,158	6,98		18,849			157,267									2 160,31	14 221,98	0	39,60	16 421,89
						422 825			26 149,56												448 974,56	0	0		448 974,56
																					0	0	0	0,60	0,60
						7			0			0			0						7	0	0		7
2			687,69		2,57	8240,25	1885,05		26,87			7,93			13,921			7,537			17 187,18	1 933,75	0	89,01	19 209,94
			6			687	726		72			5									4 110	754	0	44	4 908
						10															10	0	0		10
			0,02			0,6															0,62	0	0	0,2	0,835
12,1			73,7			426,785	83,8											0,064			774,42	84	0	392,21	1 250,43
50						237			20												949	322	0	262	1 533
						66 400 000															0	66 400 000	0		66 400 000
						64															64	0	0	22	86
						10	30,53														10	30,53	0		40,53
						231															231	0	0	20	251
						100															0	100	0		100
						88 640		52,482													53,959	88 640	0		88 693,959

Seized drugs (in connection with criminal activity)

REGION	NDH			South Bohemia			South Moravian			Karlovy Vary			Hradec Králové			Liberec			Moravian-Silesian			Olomouc			
	Police	CA		Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	
Precursors for the production of methamphetamine																									
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo (tablets)	31 767									18			7 761			4 473									
Cirrus/Cirrus Duo (g)																									
Decancit (tablets)																21 010									
Ephedrine (g)	13 500		169,8										352,3												
Ephedrine (ampoules)																									
Efedrina Arena (tablets)	58 502																								
Modafinil (tablets)							1 288																		
Nurofen Stop Grip, Nurofen (tablets)							175																		
Paracetamol (tablets)							48																		
Prosinus (tablets)							36 400																		
Pseudoephedrine – unspecified (g)	3 071,69						19,942						183,266	1931	1632,19		1115,21								
Pseudoephedrine – unspecified (tablets)							2654									2491									
Reactine Duo (tablets)																									
Rhinostop (tablets)																									
StopCold (tablets)	7 223																								
Sudafed (tablets)	5																								
Opiates																									
Codeine (g)																									
Codeine (tablets)																									
Dihydrocodeine (g)																									
Fentanyl (g)													0,803												
Fentanyl (patch – pcs)			15							1													12		
Fentanyl (tablets)																									
Morphine (amp.)			16																						
Morphine (g)															2,663										
Morphine (tablets)			9																						
Oxycodone/Oxycontin (tablets)							15																		
Sufentanil (amp.)																									
Tramal/Tramadol (g)													21,9												
Tramal/Tramadol (tablets)													6										60		
Vendal Retard (tablets)																103							29		

Pardubice			Pilsen			Prague			Central Bohemia			Ústí			Highlands			Zlin			ČR			TOTAL
Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	Customs Administration	Prison Service	
378						2 626						5 201						52 224	0	0				52 224
			6															6	0	0				6
						12 638						2 484						36 132	0	0				36 132
			4191,3			15,372			1856,97									20 085,74	0	0	26,70			20 112,44
						18			5									23	0	0				23
									3									58 505	0	0				58 505
																		1 288	0	0				1 288
																		175	0	0				175
																		48	0	0				48
																		36 400	0	0				36 400
429,6			984,23			21,642			1308,0628			5340,59						275,58	14 382,01	1 931	0			16 313,01
96									2370									7 611	0	0				7 611
									6									6	0	0				6
						3767												3 770	0	0				3 770
																		7 223	0	0				7 223
72																		77	0	0				77
						54,989												54,99	0	0	8			62,99
						14			264									278	0	0	8			286
						143,86												143,86	0	0				143,86
									0,033									0,84	0	0				0,84
			32										2	1				49	0	14	5			68
			10															10	0	0				10
																		16	0	0				16
						25 426,363												25 426,36	0	2,66	0,50			25 429,5
						1												9	1	0				10
						61	420											76	420	0	21			517
						85												85	0	0				85
								6,16										21,90	0	6,16	0,40			28,46
									735	50		1		29				801	0	80	19			900
			120			8												231	0	29				260

Seized drugs (in connection with criminal activity)

REGION	NDH			South Bohemia			South Moravian			Karlovy Vary			Hradec Králové			Liberec			Moravian-Silesian			Olomouc				
	Police	CA		Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS		
Benzodiazepines																										
Alprazolam/Neuro/ Xanax (tablets)																										
	20 000		353							64															129,5	
Alprazolam/Neuro/ Xanax (g)																										
																1,65										0,062
Bromazolam (tablets)																										
Bromazolam (g)																										
																										0,20
Brotizolam (tablets)																										
Diazepam (g)																										
																2										
Diazepam (tablets)																										
			34							260																
Flunitrazolam (tablets)																										
Lexaurin (tablets)																										
			165							240		90														30
Norflurazepam (tablets)																										
Oxazepam (tablets)																										
Rivotril/Clonazepam (g)																										
																0,025										
Rivotril/Clonazepam (tablets)																										
			146			77				90																
Sertraline/Zoloft (tablets)																										
Dissociative anaesthetics																										
Ketamine (g)																										
	116 680,44		6,78	0,63		1,54						57,55			1,79											15,42
Ketamine (tablets)																										
Hypnotics																										
Hypnogen/Stilnox/Zolpidem/Zolpinox/Sanval (tablets)																										
			27							720																45
Hypnogen/Stilnox/Zolpidem/Zolpinox/Sanval (g)																										
																0,14										
Methaqualone (g)																										
Substitutions																										
Buprenorphine (g)																										
												13,7	4,73		7,666											1,33
Buprenorphine (tablets)																										
												7				15										
Buprenorphine (patch - pcs)																										
Ravata (tablets)																										
Subutex/Suboxone (g)																										
															2,9											23,76
Subutex/Suboxone (tablets)																										
										28																391,25 10
Other substances																										
Anabolic steroids/hormones (amp.)																										
	34						2				4	109			7		20									5
Anabolic steroids/hormones (g)																										
Anabolic steroids/hormones (tab./cap.)																										
	169					54				628							100									
Phentermine (tablets)																										
																										90
Pregabalin (tablet) – antiepileptic																										
								30																		117
Pregabalin (g) – antiepileptic																										
																										25,8269

Pardubice			Pilsen			Prague			Central Bohemia			Ústí			Highlands			Zlin			ČR				TOTAL
Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	Customs Administration	Prison Service	OFFENCES (PCR+CA)	
			30			197	25		6			36			5			821	20 025	0	35			20 880,5	
						11,64			0,015						0,128			13,50	0	0				13,50	
							128											0	128	0				128	
												1,85						2,05	0	0				2,05	
							60											0	60	0				60	
																		2	0	0				2	
							123		46									340	123	0				463	
							250											0	250	0				250	
									304									829	0	0	4			833	
							25											0	25	0				25	
						72	30											72	30	0				102	
						27,83												27,86	0	0	0,92			28,78	
		60				255	30		302	257				600				929,5	630	257	158			1974,50	
							68											0	68	0				68	
			6,60		0,42	187,57	1 068,66		31,44	55 000	16,04	8,51			3,54	6,62		116 985,76	56 091,33	16,46	4,24			173 097,79	
							30											0	30	0				30	
			8			13	495		1 354									2 167	495	0	13			2 675	
									1,3									1,44	0	0				1,44	
						0,98												0,98	0	0				0,98	
						29,16	1,626		0,9	3,0271		11,0384	0,056		23,232			9,44	0	87,03	0,75			97,22	
							35		12			7		10				69	0	17				86	
		7				42									7			0	0	56				56	
																		0	0	0	1,5			1,5	
						2,459												5,36	0	23,76	13,59			42,71	
						61			7	7	109	98						215	0	495,75	61,25			772	
						23	328		25									203	328	26				557	
							230	20,29				76,15						76,15	230	20,29				326,44	
						101	799	3787	106			1800		1292	186			1 650	6 879	493				9 022	
																		0	90	0				90	
										111			49					0	0	307	39			346	
																		0	0	25,83				25,83	

Price of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by region, 2025 (CZK)

REGION	dry marijuana		hashish		MDMA			heroin		
	price /g	most frequently	price /g	most frequently	price/ tbl.	most frequently	price /g	most frequently	price/g	most frequently
South Bohemia	20 - 250	200	-	-	120 - 500	-	1200	-	-	-
South Moravia	50 - 200	100	-	-	300	-	-	-	1 000	-
Karlovy Vary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hradec Králové	100 - 300	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberec	90 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moravia-Silesia	100 - 300	200	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Olomouc	50 - 300	200	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-
Pardubice	80 - 200	200	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Pilsen	100 - 200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prague	20 - 500	200	-	-	100 - 260	-	-	-	500 - 1200	-
Central Bohemia	90 - 250	200	250 - 300	-	-	-	-	-	4 000	-
Ústí nad Labem	80 - 270	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Vysočina	50 - 200	100	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Zlín	100 - 250	200	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	20 - 500	200	250 - 300	-	50 - 500	-	1000 - 1200	-	500 - 4000	-

Other substances by region

REGION	NDH			South Bohemia			South Moravian			Karlovy Vary			Hradec Králové			Liberec			Moravian-Silesian			Olomouc		
	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS
Synthetic cannabinoids																								
5F-AMB-PINACA (trips)																								
HHC (g)																								
HHC + THC (g)																								
MDMB-PINACA (g)																								
Synthetic cannabinoid - unspecified (g)																								
Stimulants																								
2-FEA/3-FEA (tablets)																								
2-FEA/3-FEA (trips)																								
4-FMA (4-Fluoromethamphetamine) (g)																								
4-FMA (4-Fluoromethamphetamine) (tablets)																								
5-MAPB (g)																								

cocaine		LSD		methamphetamine		amphetamine	
price/g	most frequently	price/trip	most frequently	price/g	most frequently	price/g	most frequently
1400 - 2500	2 000	100	-	700 - 5800	2 000	-	-
2 500	-	-	-	1000 - 2500	2 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	800 - 5200	1 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	700 - 4000	2 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	800 - 3000	1 000	-	-
1300 - 2000	-	-	-	500 - 5000	25 000	-	-
-	-	200	-	1000 - 5000	2 500	-	-
-	-	-	-	1300 - 2500	2 000	-	-
2500	-	-	-	800 - 2500	1 500	1200	-
900 - 3000	2 500	-	-	890 - 3600	2 000	-	-
-	-	200	-	700 - 3000	1 500	-	-
2500	-	200 - 250	-	600 - 2500	1 000	-	-
-	-	-	-	500 - 5000	2 000	-	-
1500 - 2800	-	-	-	1000 - 3000	1 500	1 000	-
900 - 3000	-	100 - 250	-	500 - 5800	2 000	1000 - 1200	-

Pardubice			Pilsen			Prague			Central Bohemia			Ústí			Highlands			Zlín			ČR			TOTAL		
Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	Customs Administration	Prison Service		OFFENCES (PCR+CA)	
																						0	0	2	2	
						2,098																5,67	0	0	3,83	9,5
							2465,1															0	2465,1	0	1	2 466,10
								1,42														0	0	1,42		1,42
			7,9			2,3			1 096													1106,17	0	0		1 106,17
							86															0	86	0		86
							30															0	30	0		30
							7,23															0	7,23	0		7,23
							82															0	82	0		82
							0,93															0	0,93	0		0,93

Other substances by region

REGION	NDH			South Bohemia			South Moravian			Karlovy Vary			Hradec Králové			Liberec			Moravian-Silesian			Olomouc		
	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS			
Narcotic and psychotropic substances																								
5-MAPB (tablets)																								
6-APB (g)																								
Dexamfetamine (tablets)																								
Hallucinogens																								
1cP-LSD (trips)																								
AL-LAD (trips)																								
1B-LSD (trips)																								
1P-LSD (trips)																								
Dissociative anaesthetics																								
0-PCE (g)																								
2-FDCK (g)																								
2-FDCK (ml)																								
Deschloroetomidine pyrazolam (g)																								
DMXE (tablets)																								
Phenethylamines																								
2C-B (tablets)																								
2C-B (g)																								
Cathinones																								
α -PVP (g)																								
2-MMC (g)																								
3-CMC (g) Mephedrone																								
4-CMC (g) Clefedron																								
Cathinone production labs.																								
4-MMC (g)																								
N-ethylpentedrone (g)																								
Piperazines																								
4F-MPH (g)																								
Isopropylphenidate (g)																								
MPH (Methyphenidate/Ritalin) (g)																								
MPH (Methyphenidate/Ritalin) (tablets)																								
Tryptamines																								
4-HO-MET (tablets)																								
5-MeO-DMT (g)																								
DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) (g)																								
DMT (Dimethyltryptamine) (ml)																								
Other substances																								
MSM (dimethyl sulphone) (g)																								

Pardubice			Pilsen			Prague			Central Bohemia			Ústí			Highlands			Zlin			ČR			TOTAL			
Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	CA	PS	Police	Customs Administration	Prison Service		OFFENCES (PCR+CA)		
							37															0	37	0	37		
							20,68																0	20,68	0	20,68	
							112																0	112	0	112	
							10																0	10	0	10	
							5																0	5	0	5	
							5																0	5	0	5	
							75																0	75	0	75	
													0,89										0	0,89	0	0,89	
							249,6																0	249,6	0	249,60	
							50																0	50	0	50	
							7,13																0	7,13	0	7,13	
							10																0	10	0	10	
																							0	0	0	1	
							3,65						0,18										3,83	0	0	3,83	
							999	3,68															4 834	3,68	0	1,27	4 838,95
							57,28																16,86	57,28	0	0,49	74,63
							13,91																8973,31	28,85	0		9002,16
																							24,093	953012,3	0		953036,41
																							0	3	0		3
							36,335	23,52															36,335	23,52	0,00		59,855
							64,67																0	64,67	0,03		64,7
																											0
													1,11										1	0	0		1
							4,76																0	4,76	0		4,76
							5,123																5	0	0		5
							42	10															42	10	0		52
																											0
							10																0	10	0		10
							1,52																0	1,52	0		1,52
							3 071,48	0,64					0,608										3 072,09	0,64	0	22,54	3 095,27
							7450																7450		0		7 450
																											0
							0,1																7,66	0	0		7,66



Title	The National Drug Headquarters, ANNUAL REPORT 2025
Authors	Collective of authors, contact: npc.tisk@policie.gov.cz
Publisher	The Ministry of the Interior
Published by	Národní protidrogová centrála SKPV PČR
Print	Tiskárna Ministerstva vnitra, p. o., Bartůňkova 4, 149 01 Praha 4
Year of publication	2026